

# THE ATHENÆUM

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No. 3316.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
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## ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,

Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

A. C. MACKENZIE, Esq., Mus. Doc. Principal of the Royal Academy of Music, will on THURSDAY NEXT (May 21), at 3 o'clock, begin a Course of Four Lectures on "The Orchestra considered in Connection with the Development of the Overture."  
Subscription to this Course, Half-a-Guinea.

## NATIONAL PHONOGRAPHIC SOCIETY.

London District. THOMAS ALLEN REED, Esq., Chairman.

Admit Bearers to the following Meetings, to be held at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon-street, E.C. Chair to be taken at 8 o'clock P.M.

WEDNESDAY, 20th May, Paper on "Type-writing as an Auxiliary to Shorthand," to be read by W. J. Richardson, Esq., Managing Director of the Type-writer Co., Limited. Discussion to follow.

WEDNESDAY, 17th June, Paper on "Some Minor Points in Professional Shorthand Writing," by A. E. Marlen, Esq., Ex-President of the Institute of Shorthand Writers. Discussion to follow.

WILLIAM MAIR, Hon. Sec. London District, Hazlemere, Knollys-road, Streatham, S.W.  
13th May, 1891.

## THE PRINTERS' PENSION CORPORATION.—

SIXTY-FOURTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL ON FRIDAY,

May 22, at the Whitehall Rooms, Hôtel Métropole, under the Presidency of

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J. F. Wilson, Esq.

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## LONDON LIBRARY, St. James's-square, S.W.—

THE FIFTIETH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held in the Reading-Room on THURSDAY, the 28th May, at 3 P.M. The Very Rev. the DEAN of WESTMINSTER will take the Chair. ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

## THE CORRUPTION OF THE CHURCH.—Dr.

MOMERIE will deliver an ORATION on the above subject at PRINCES' HALL, Piccadilly, W., on MONDAY, May 25, at 9 P.M.—Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., may be obtained from Messrs. CAPPEL & Newton, 62, Strand, W.C. (to whom all business communications should be addressed); at the Hall; and at all West-End Libraries.

## ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the President and Council will proceed to ELECT on TUESDAY, May 26th, ONE COUSINS ANNUITY. Applicants for the annuity, which is of the value of not more than 50l. must be deserving Artists, Painters in Oil and Water Colours, Sculptors, Architects, or Engravers, in need of aid through unavoidable failure of professional employment or other causes. Forms of application can be obtained by letter addressed to the Secretary, Royal Academy of Arts, Piccadilly, W. They must be filled in and returned on or before Saturday, May 23rd.

FRED. A. EATON, Secretary.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

Professor F. Y. EDGEWORTH (Newmarket Lecturer) will Lecture on TUESDAY, May 26th, at 3 P.M., and the five following Tuesdays, on "The Statistical Enquiries which are the object of

The CENSUS,

And the REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

J. M. HORSBURGH, M.A., Secretary.

## MR. HENRY BLACKBURN'S STUDIO.

In consequence of the demand for Book and Newspaper Illustrations, the COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN DRAWING for the PRESS will be continued five days a week, with the assistance of Artists. Students have an opportunity of seeing drawings by various artists, and the results when reproduced by the New Processes.—Address to 123, Victoria-street, Westminster, S.W.

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Applications, with not more than five testimonials, to be received by June 1st.

For particulars apply to CLERK to TECHNICAL INSTRUCTION COMMITTEE, West Riding Offices, Wakefield.

## BOROUGH of WEST HAM.

The Council of the Borough hereby invite applications for the appointment of CHIEF LIBRARIAN of the PUBLIC LIBRARIES to be established under the Public Libraries Act.

Applicants must be between the ages of 25 and 50, and the selected Candidate will be required to devote his whole time to the performance of the duties of the office.

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Only persons having had actual experience in a similar official position or as Chief Assistant in a Public Library are eligible for the appointment.

Further particulars as to the duties, with forms upon which applications must be made, may be obtained on application at my office.

Applications must reach my office not later than 4 o'clock on Monday, the 24th May, 1891.

By order of the Council.

FRED. E. HILLEARY, Town Clerk.

Town Hall, West Ham, E., 25th April, 1891.

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## WESTMINSTER SCHOOL.

AN EXAMINATION TO FILL UP VACANCIES on the FOUNDATION and EXHIBITIONS will BEGIN on JULY 7th.—For particulars apply to the HEAD MASTER, Dean's-yard, Westminster.

## ROYAL HOLLOWAY COLLEGE.—NATURAL

SCIENCE LECTURESHIP.—The Governors will shortly proceed to appoint a RESIDENT LECTURER in Natural Science for October next.

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## PARIS.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained on

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## THE HEAD-MASTERSHIP OF TETTENHALL

COLLEGE will be VACANT at the close of the Summer Term, owing to the retirement from the profession of the present Head

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Applicants must be Graduates of a University in the United Kingdom. Applications, with testimonials, must be received on or before the 31st of May.

For particulars apply to the CHAIRMAN, Tottenhall College, Tottenhall, Staffordshire.

## UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

The University Court of the University of Edinburgh will, on MONDAY, July 13 next, or some subsequent day, proceed to the

appointment of the ADDITIONAL EXAMINER in CLASSICS in the University for the Three Years' period of office from October 1 next.

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Each applicant should lodge with the undersigned, not later than Monday, July 6 next, sixteen copies of his application (one of which should be signed), and sixteen copies of any testimonials he may desire to present.

Applicants who send in testimonials must not send more than four.

J. CHRISTISON, W.S., Secretary.

University of Edinburgh, May 16, 1890.

## VACATION ART AND SCIENCE COURSES,

EDINBURGH, AUGUST 3-30.

SOCIOLOGY.—Lectures by Prof. PATRICK GEDDES, Dr. ERNST GROSE (Freiburg), and Prof. A. C. HADDON.

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SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1891.

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## LITERATURE

*New Light on Dark Africa: being the Narrative of the German Emin Pasha Expedition.* Related by Dr. Carl Peters. Translated from the German by H. W. Duleken, Ph.D. Map and Illustrations. (Ward, Lock & Co.)

DR. CARL PETERS is naturally popular among a large section of his countrymen, for it is mainly through his spirit of enterprise that Prince Bismarck ever had an opportunity of gaining for Germany a footing in Eastern Africa. If the proceedings of this energetic adventurer in 1884, when he was busy making "treaties" with native chiefs at the back of the Zanzibar dominions, did not always commend themselves to the approval of men of strict honour, they did not, after all, differ very widely from the methods occasionally followed by the representatives of other European nations. Dr. Peters's subsequent connexion with German enterprise in Eastern Africa was scarcely one which redounded to his credit as an organizer. The "revolt," headed by the Arab traders, which necessitated the interference of the Imperial government, might certainly have been prevented if his conduct of the affairs of the German East Africa Company and the selection of its officials had been more judicious.

But Dr. Peters is evidently a man of action and energy, not unlike, in fact, his great prototype Stanley, of whose capacity, by-the-by, he thinks very meanly. When, therefore, it was mooted in Germany to send an expedition to the relief of Emin Pasha, Dr. Peters was entrusted with the leadership, and the sum of 20,000*l.* was placed at his disposal to carry out the scheme. Of course, we now know that Dr. Peters failed in reaching the Equatorial Province in time; for when Stanley and Emin Pasha arrived at Bagamoyo in December, 1889, the German expedition was only about to enter the country of the Masai.

The original promoters of this expedition may have been single-minded men, who only thought of bringing relief to a distressed countryman shut up in the interior of Africa; yet it is certain that political considerations came to the fore very soon after its inception, and that some of its promoters hoped that it might ultimately result in the acquisition of large additional terri-

tories for Germany. Dr. Peters himself frankly admits this, for he says:—

"We had, indeed, planned the German Emin Pasha Expedition solely with the object of thereby doing service to our German East African undertakings."

Dr. Peters notwithstanding declared to Admiral Fremantle that he merely intended to carry relief to Emin; but the admiral saw at once that the proceedings of a man of Dr. Peters's well-known antecedents were likely to result in much mischief if he were allowed to pass through British territory. He consequently declined to give credence to Dr. Peters's assurance that it was merely intended to carry relief to Emin, and did his best to frustrate the doctor's design. In doing this he only followed the lead of the German authorities, who had refused Dr. Peters permission to travel through the German "sphere."

A man of Dr. Peters's ingenuity and energy was, however, not to be balked in his enterprise. He successfully eluded the vigilance of the English cruisers, and effected a landing upon the main land at the back of Lamu. Although his resources were somewhat crippled owing to the capture of the *Neera* and the consequent loss of some of his stores, he nevertheless succeeded in organizing his small force, and fearlessly plunged into the interior. The manner in which he "disciplined" his men, the energy and audacity with which he pursued his purpose in the face of considerable difficulties, are deserving of acknowledgment. Nor are his readers likely to find fault with the narrative of his adventures, for his book is eminently readable, and abounds in beautiful illustrations, some of them from photographs, others from the clever hand of Mr. Hellgrewe, who has himself spent some time in Eastern Africa, and was thus able to impart a local colouring to his pictures.

Nor is the translation likely to be found fault with, for it is spirited and faithful, notwithstanding a good many Germanisms and curious renderings of German titles. The "Landrath," for instance, a kind of chairman of a county council, figures as a "Land Councillor."

Dr. Peters's descriptions are altogether lacking in the scientific accuracy and faithful depiction of nature which lend such a charm to the works of Junker and Schweinfurth. He gives, however, a very good idea of the broader features of the countries traversed by him, and occasionally strikes a poetical or imaginative vein. On the Tana, at Oda Boru Ruva, where he wrought such unprovoked havoc, he writes:—

"A deep peace and sweet repose lay spread over this region in such tropical nights. When Orion flames exactly over us, or the Southern Cross stands in the heavens, and the whole firmament glitters with the sparkling of the stars, the heart trembles with awe at the Eternal, and the Godhead is vividly brought before the soul. In face of the wonderful vicissitudes of this expedition, the heart, from a natural necessity, reverted more and more to this last source of comfort; and herein was the sublimity of these lonely hours."

Or take the following account of the great equatorial lake:—

"Mobile as the expression of an intellectual face is the aspect of the Victoria Nyanza. To-day it raises its blue eyes thoughtfully towards

the lofty firmament, glowing with the sweet freshness of youth, awakening the heart to cheerful thoughts. Sparkling in the brilliant sunlight, it stretches before us into seemingly endless distance. On the horizon gleams a verdant isle, or perhaps the mountain summit of an island, like some beautiful Fata Morgana. Here we have before us the actual realization of the Islands of the Blest. White swans and ducks skim along the deep blue water. Eagles circle above it, intent on the capture of fish, which spring in shoals out of the waves, and here and there some large grey-bellied porpoise tumbles about, rollicking in the tepid flood. Thus in its holiday garb the Victoria Lake stretches before us, and only from time to time, like an apparition from dreamland, the shadow of a fantastic cloud glides across its mirror."

As to the political results of this expedition

Dr. Peters says:—

"We were enabled to conduct Muanga and his party back to Uganda, and thus to erect in the north of the Nyanza lake a Christian barrier against Islam; to attach Uganda, by virtue of the Congo settlement and the principle of the suppression of the slave trade, to the half-civilized states of Africa, such as Zanzibar, and to clear the western coast of the Victoria Nyanza from Arab influence."

On the eve of his departure from Uganda he writes:—

"What a different picture I now saw before me from that of the desolated Uganda, on the day when I first entered it! Everywhere, once more, broad and well-kept roads and happy groups of people; everywhere the blessings of labour in field and village. A feeling of gratitude arose in my heart at the remembrance that it had been vouchsafed me to assist in bringing about this peaceful state of things in the country, and I experienced a joyous hope for the future. The German Emin Pasha Expedition had been able to do good work after all; and who could tell what further results it might be instrumental in producing for the later development of Central Africa?"

These boastful assertions, however, are not supported by any evidence to be found in Dr. Peters's own book. When Dr. Peters arrived in Uganda, Mwanga had already been installed king, and the dozen Askaris, with their scanty supply of ammunition, whom the doctor brought with him, could not possibly have turned the scale in his favour, bearing in mind the fact that two thousand native Christians who supported the king were armed with guns. As to the predatory expedition which Dr. Peters led against the inoffensive inhabitants of the western shore of the lake, it had nothing at all to do with the Arabs, not one of whom was seen. What Dr. Peters did in Uganda was to intrigue with Father Lourdel against the influence of the hated English. Finding it impossible to hoist the German flag there, or to intimidate the well-armed and disciplined Waganda, as he had done the weak tribes armed only with bows and spears, into signing a treaty of surrender, he contented himself with playing the part of a disinterested adviser. Mwanga, who had already accepted the flag of the British East Africa Company, was made to declare that he "considered himself freed from all obligations towards the English," and is stated to have forwarded the following message to Europe:—

"Tell the people of Europe that in case the English should form an alliance with their friends, the Arabs, and attack me, I protest, through you, against every act of violence on their part. If the English try to set up their

Protectorate in Uganda, I shall make war against them. If I am beaten, I shall go forth with all my people to another country."

Indeed, Dr. Peters never missed an opportunity of impressing upon the natives that the English were a mean and cowardly people, altogether inferior to the warlike and noble Germans. This, for instance, is the way in which he claims to have addressed the Masai:—

"I have been sent hither by the great nation of the Germans. We dwell in the middle of Europe, and are the strongest of all the nations of the earth. You know the English and you know us; you can judge for yourselves which of us is the greater. But we make war upon those who attack us first; we overthrow them and kill them; while we give peace to all those who wish to live peaceably together with the Germans. We protect the weak; we cast down the strong, if they rise against us."

Dr. Peters's dealings with the natives, we fancy, will hardly be approved of even by his most enthusiastic admirers in Germany. He takes, indeed, credit to himself for having "treated well the tribes who wished to live on friendly terms," and never to have fought save when called upon to do so "righteously" in his own defence. "Friendly terms" involved, however, that the natives should supply Dr. Peters's caravan gratuitously or for a mere nominal payment with provisions, for that gentleman had left the coast with an insufficiency of barter-goods, and was thus obliged to live upon the country. His expedition thus acquired a character that "differed in every way from that of usual African travels." The exactions from the natives began from the very first. The Wapokomo, who themselves were suffering at the time from want of provisions, were compelled to furnish not only corn, but also boats and guides. At Oda Boru Ruva, Dr. Peters met with a friendly reception, but his interference with the slaves of the Galla, whom he wanted to use as porters, brought about a deplorable conflict and resulted in a fertile district being laid waste. In fact, there is not extant any other account of African travel in which hostile collisions with the natives form so conspicuous a feature. It may fairly be doubted whether the political objects in view justified all this violence, and whether the results achieved compensated for the great loss of human life and the destruction of numerous villages. We do not believe that conduct like that of Dr. Peters is likely to raise the "Waduchi" in the eyes of the natives, who, after all, have a very fair notion of what is right, and are quite able to distinguish between the firmness and even severity of a just man, and the predatory proceedings of the leader of this German expedition. Dr. Peters asserts that "previously to his expedition the Masai route had in general been considered as practically almost impossible," and speaks in terms of contempt of the mild and conciliatory methods of such an explorer as Mr. J. Thomson. It would be more correct to say that in consequence of Dr. Peters's proceedings future travellers will have to encounter greater difficulties in crossing the country of the Masai than did Thomson, Fischer, Hannington, Count Teleki, and Jackson, who preceded him. Dr. Peters's own narrative shows that the misdeeds of African explorers are not infrequently

visited upon the next European who visits the country. The Galla of Oda Boru Ruva, whom Dr. Peters had treated so shamefully, retaliated on the very first opportunity that offered itself. When Herr Borchert turned up there with reinforcements, only a few weeks after his leader's departure, he was received as an enemy, and, having expended his ammunition in purposeless fights, was obliged to retire to the coast. And thus it will always be:—

The evil that men do lives after them.

As to the scientific results of this expedition, they are very small indeed. Dr. Peters was the first European who travelled by way of the Tana river to Uganda; but the new ground broken by him only covers about eighty miles, between the furthest point reached by Mr. Pigott and the place where he joined Count Teleki's route. We knew, of course, before Dr. Peters told us so, that the Tana must take this direction, and that its current on passing from a lofty plateau to the maritime lowlands must be very rapid. The map which accompanies Dr. Peters's narrative is one of the most untrustworthy we have ever seen, and it is quite impossible to reconcile its data with the statements made in the text. Where Dr. Peters places his Hohenzollern Peak, Mr. Pigott only observed hills presenting no such conspicuous feature.

The doctor's wild speculations about the caves on the slope of Mount Elgon, which he describes as "magnificent monuments of old civilized work," the Mountains of the Moon, and the Egyptian origin of the civilization of Uganda are not deserving serious attention. "Mfalme," one of the titles of the King of Uganda, is suggested by Dr. Peters to be a corruption of "Pharaoh," when in truth it is a well-known Bantu word ("Mufalime"), meaning "great chief."

*Dictionary of National Biography.* Edited by Leslie Stephen and Sidney Lee.—Vols. XXIV.—XXVI. *Hales—Hindley.* (Smith, Elder & Co.)

(Second and Concluding Notice.)

BEFORE quitting the literary articles in vols. xxiv. to xxvi. of the 'Dictionary of National Biography' we feel constrained to mention that Mr. Lee's monograph on the late Halliwell-Phillipps contains other defects besides abnormal length. In particular there is the statement that "the order excluding Halliwell from the British Museum," because he was suspected of abstracting MSS. from the library of Trinity College, Cambridge, "was not rescinded." Now this is directly contrary to the fact; the order was withdrawn on June 27th, 1846, about sixteen months after it had been issued. Again, even granted the necessity of alluding to the affair at all, Mr. Lee does something like an injustice to Halliwell's memory in his account of the circumstances. For instance, it is by no means certain that the MSS. were missed from the Trinity College library until long after Halliwell had left Cambridge. The privately printed pamphlet to which Mr. Lee alludes meets every point in the accusation in a fashion absolutely incompatible with guilt.

The 'Dictionary' can hardly contain a man of action of much earlier date than

Hengist, to whom Mr. Trice Martin assigns a real existence, though he has won his way into the region of fable. Less legendary is the history of Hereward the Wake, to whom Prof. Tout's learned investigations leave quite a substantial biography. Mr. Hunt in his excellent article on Harold seems to be slightly more favourably disposed towards that enigmatic person than the actual facts warrant. His summary of the life of Henry I. has but one fault: the student has to cast up and down the pages for the leading dates in the dispute between the king and Anselm. They should have been grouped. Miss Norgate is eloquent, if argumentative, on the career of Henry II., but sentences of seven-and-twenty lines (vol. xxvi. p. 2) are rather long. Mr. Hunt's article on the long reign of Henry III. is emphatically "safe," and Prof. Tout's on Henry IV. is especially valuable when dealing with the Lancastrian's Welsh campaigns. The article also contains some curious information about Henry's mysterious illnesses, supplied by Dr. Norman Moore. "Henry V.," says Mr. Kingsford, "was deservedly more loved by his subjects than any other English king before or since"—a statement which rather takes away one's breath. The writer is on sounder ground when he contends that the victor of Agincourt was a real general, not a merely lucky winner of battles. Prof. Tout's article on Henry VI. is an excellent piece of work, if a trifle prolix on the earlier years of the reign, which would be treated more naturally under the Duke of Bedford; on the other hand, Mr. Gairdner, though thoroughly sound, is all too brief on the subject of Henry VII. The student, for instance, would be glad of more assistance than he gets in unravelling the tangled matrimonial diplomacy of the last years of the reign. The same writer deals with the complex reign of Henry VIII. in masterly style, though political considerations were surely not the sole motives for the king's divorce from Anne of Cleves, as Mr. Gairdner seems to imply. The patriotic Scot will rejoice in Mr. Henderson's bold assertion that the British Marcellus, Henry Prince of Wales, was undoubtedly a golfer. Dr. Gardiner is, of course, responsible for the article on Henrietta Maria, which would be perfect if only he had given the authority for the very dubious statement that she was married to Lord Jermyn after her husband's death.

Among less august statesmen and men of action, Henry of Cornwall and the two Henrys of Lancaster have been allotted to the highly competent pens of Mr. Hunt and Prof. Tout, but the article on William, Lord Hastings, the victim of Richard III., deals rather inadequately with the obscure intrigues which culminated in his execution. Many are the Hamiltons upon whom Mr. Henderson discourses, and his article on the Regent Arran is especially noteworthy. Under his son the third Earl of Arran the reality of the scheme for his marriage with Queen Elizabeth is hardly insisted upon sufficiently (vol. xxiv. p. 173); and it is not until the article on his brother John, first Marquis of Hamilton, is reached (p. 192) that one gathers that the Scots Parliament drew up an order proposing the alliance. Mr. Henderson's discussion of



the motives which induced Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh to murder the Regent Moray is rather diffuse. Similarly a most erudite account of Bothwell (Hepburn), which contains a distinctly sensible discussion on his relations with Mary, leaves the reader in some doubt as to whether he made one or two attempts to induce Morton to aid in "putting off" Darnley. Mr. Lee appears to regard Lord Herbert of Cherbury from a purely nineteenth century point of view; "childlike vanity," we are told, is the chief characteristic of his charming autobiography. That is what comes of living in a self-conscious age. It is a small slip, but Mr. Lee errs in saying that Herbert on his way to Lyons was so exhausted that he accepted a woman's offer to give him milk from her breast. On the contrary, his answer was, "God forbid I should take away the milk from the child I see in thy arms; howbeit I shall take it all my life for the greatest piece of charity that ever I heard of." Under William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, Mr. Lee displays much welcome sobriety in his brief excursus on the allusions in Shakspeare's sonnets. Prof. Laughton's bibliography of Hakluyt is quite sufficient without being by any means exhaustive, and he has written a most stirring article on that fine old salt Sir John Hawkyns, as the name should apparently be spelt. In the Stuart period the important parts played by the first Duke of Hamilton and Sir Arthur Haselrig or Hesilrige are lucidly described, by Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Firth respectively; and the latter's biography of John Hampden is quite on a level with its very important subject. Only we should be inclined to doubt whether the last words attributed to Hampden in the bogus narrative of his death published in 1815 were copied from the dying utterances of the younger Pitt. The resemblance between "O Lord, save my country," and "How do I leave my country?" is not particularly close. With the Revolution begin Mr. Russell Barker's excellent articles, and in that on Sir Thomas Hanmer, Pope's Montalto, he does good service to the memory of an honest, if narrow politician by insisting on his fidelity to the Protestant succession. By the way, under Sir Charles Hedges there is no mention of the important Bill for "the further security of the Protestant succession," which he prepared in 1702 with the aid of St. John. Mr. Barker should avoid inexact statements, such as that Lord Harcourt "took an active part in the negotiations for the treaty of Utrecht"; but his article on Harley is a storehouse of correct information. Does every one know who Mrs. Morley and Mrs. Freeman were, we wonder (vol. xxiv. 401)? Prof. Laughton assigns excellent reasons for his belief that Lord Torrington (Herbert) did not play the traitor at the battle of Beachy Head, and the article is one of the most original in these volumes; Mr. Chichester makes a more guarded attempt to whitewash the brutal General Hawley. Mr. Barker's careful article on Lord Hervey omits to state that the 'Memoirs' were edited by Croker, who did well what little he had to do. Both Mr. Barker and Mr. Dunlop (who writes upon the *Hibernia ipsa Hibernior* Bishop of Derry) explain the saying "God made men, women,

and Herveys" as referring to the eccentricity of the family. Very likely they are right, though a more obvious origin is to be found in the effeminacy of "Lord Fanny." Prof. Laughton, in his article on Lord Hawke, omits to mention the contradictory orders which, if Dodington's 'Diary' and Lord Waldegrave's 'Memoirs' are to be trusted, were responsible for his failure in 1755; and Mr. Barker misses the peculiarity of "Single-Speech" Hamilton's Irish Secretaryship. The appointment was for life, and an infamous piece of jobbery. The diplomatic pretensions of Lady Hamilton are blown to the winds by Prof. Laughton, who takes an urbane view of her relations with Nelson without actually adopting Miss Crawley's extreme position: "Ah, that's one of the finest points in dear Lord Nelson's character. He went to the deuce for a woman!" Mr. Hamilton's article on the first Lord Malmesbury (Harris) is disappointing, as he has apparently neglected to consult 'The Life and Letters of the first Earl of Minto,' which would have enlightened him as to the part played by Malmesbury as a political mediator in his later years. In Mr. Keene's interesting article on Warren Hastings more use, we should think, might have been made of Mr. Forrest's 'Selections,' which are given in the bibliography, particularly in the account of the Rohilla war. Very possibly, however, Mr. Keene could not procure the volumes in time. Another Governor-General, the Marquis of Hastings, has a thoroughgoing notice from the pen of Mr. Barker, though the long paper dictated by George IV. to Croker might have illustrated his career as a member of the Carlton House party. Similarly the chief authority for Lady Flora Hastings, viz., the Dowager Marchioness of Hastings's correspondence with Lord Melbourne and others, is conspicuous by its absence. The battle of Friedland was fought on June 14th, not January 14th, 1807 (art. Hely-Hutchinson, second Earl of Donoughmore); and William Lamb's 'Epistle to the Editor of the *Anti-Jacobin*' was not "congratulatory," except in a sarcastic sense (art. Hammond, George). Three-fourths of a column are quite enough for that energetic person Lady Anne Hamilton, but her friendship with Queen Caroline was hardly as unchequered as Mr. Henderson seems to imply. Pending the publication of the recent biography, Mr. Chichester probably did his best for Lord Hardinge's administration in India; but the dates of his second Irish Secretaryship are wrong—from July to December, 1834, the Whigs were in office—and there is no mention of his Tithe Bill. There should, we think, have been a reference to an interesting meeting with "old financial Herries," described in Disraeli's letters to his sister, in the article on the former statesman. The article on Whittle Harvey contains no account of his attack on the Pension List in 1837, nor of his application for a Charity Commissionership, which Lord Melbourne burked by the characteristic oxymoron, "But damn the fellows! they say they won't serve with you!" (Sir Henry Taylor's autobiography.) So, too, the writer on Sir Francis Head is lacking on the subject of Melbourne's disposal of Head's claims for

reward by, "But you're such a damned odd fellow" (*ibid.*). Mr. Hamilton somewhat misses the full force of Disraeli's gibe at the expense of Sidney Herbert; he was the valet sent by Peel to make it known to the cast-off mistress Agriculture that "we can have no whining here." The notice of Mr. Henley might have included his refusal to take office in 1851, and his successful persuasion of the Conservative party to accept the Reform Bill of 1867. The late Lord Carnarvon is rather out of Mr. Lee's period, but he has compiled an accurate article on the information at present accessible, despite a slight confusion between the Treaty of San Stefano and the Congress of Berlin. And so we bid adieu to the 'Dictionary of National Biography' with a humble prayer that in subsequent indexes the editors will insert the description (Nonconformist divine, Oriental scholar, and so forth) of each subject. At present the discovery of, say, an obscure Hamilton is a matter of some difficulty, in spite of the aid afforded by the Christian name and the dates of birth and death.

*Confucius the Great Teacher: a Study.* By Major-General G. G. Alexander, C.B. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

PERSONALLY there is nothing attractive in Confucius. He was wise, but not witty; and though decorous he was not original. Judicious biographers would, like General Alexander, have avoided dealing with his character, and would have dwelt upon the vast effect of his teachings, leaving their readers to imagine how keen, brilliant, sympathetic, and persuasive must have been a man who left so indelible a mark on the minds of countless generations of his countrymen. But Chinese hero-worshippers, like some nearer home, in total oblivion of the truth that no one is a hero to his *valet de chambre*, have taken a delight in not only relating such things about him as may be accepted as authentic, but in inventing countless incidents of his daily life which only tend to paint him in more generally uninteresting colours.

His history begins before even he appeared on the stage of the world. Portentous signs preceded his birth, and on the occurrence of that event dragons appeared in the sky, and a representative body of ancient sages reassumed their mortal shape for the occasion, and did homage at the cradle of the babe. As he grew into boyhood he, like another St. Athanasius, was accustomed to play at ritualistic ceremonies while his companions amused themselves at pitch-and-toss, battledore and shuttlecock, archery, and "other athletic sports." His reverence for books was as great as his respect for age, and he studied with such painstaking assiduity that he soon gained for himself a reputation for scholarship. Such an accomplishment was easier then than it is now. One effect of the teachings of Confucius has been to multiply books without end, but in his time the recognized works of authority might probably have been counted on the fingers of the two hands, and at the age of fourteen he had mastered all that his instructors had to teach.

It was impossible that such a prodigy of learning should be allowed to remain in

obscurity, and when he was still a youth he received an official appointment in connexion with the collection of the revenue. On the strength of this office he married a lady about whom we know very little, except that she bore him a son and was subsequently divorced by her husband from bed and board. Confucius was not happy in his domestic relations. In his opinion women were difficult to deal with. "If," he said, "one takes notice of them they become uppish, and if one neglects them they sulk." We are not told which course he pursued towards his wife, but the end was disastrous. His son also died at an early age, and though we only hear of the boy having been once addressed by his father, his death was a great grief to the sage. If we know little or nothing of the numbers of his household, the biographers have let us into all the secrets of his own being. We know how he dressed, what he ate, in what position he was accustomed to lie in bed, and how he demeaned himself in every vicissitude of life.

As an official he was scrupulously painstaking, and as a philosopher his one aim was to lead his countrymen back from the paths of frivolity, disorder, and vice to the state of primæval innocence enjoyed by the progenitors of their race. To these efforts, which, though comparatively futile at the time, have exercised a superabundant influence on all later generations, General Alexander does ample justice. He has a true and profound admiration for the doctrines of the sage, and while following, in the main, the lines traced out by Dr. Legge in his life of Confucius, he has added a grace to the record which, without departing from general accuracy, gives an additional interest to his very readable volume.

*Flores Historiarum.* Edited by Henry Richards Luard, D.D., Fellow of Trinity College and Registry of the University, Cambridge. 3 vols. (Rolls Series.)

WITH the issue of these volumes the long series of chronicles and annals which we owe to writers of the illustrious foundation of St. Albans has at last been brought to completion. The magnificent collection extends to twenty-five volumes, and represents the united and continuous labour of three most learned and gifted scholars during a period of at least thirty years. Mr. Riley and Sir Frederic Madden have passed from us, and Dr. Luard died a fortnight ago, after putting the crown upon the arch of that enduring monument which he and his associates have reared. They have won for themselves the gratitude of their contemporaries and of posterity. The series commenced with the publication of Mr. Riley's edition of Thomas of Walsingham's 'Historia Anglicana,' the first volume of which appeared in 1863, which was followed by Rishanger and John of Trokelowe, with some of their brother annalists, in 1865 and 1866. In the latter year Sir F. Madden began to send out the 'Historia Minor' of Matthew Paris; but when the third volume of that work was published in 1869 it was understood that the veteran Keeper of the Museum MSS. could not be expected to continue to toil at the task. Thereupon the task of bringing out a critical and com-

plete edition of the 'Chronica Majora' was committed to Dr. Luard, who had about this time just finished his long labours upon the 'Annales Monastici,' extending over five volumes. Matthew Paris's great work occupied its editor for at least fourteen years. The seventh volume, which contains the index, is a marvel of careful and intelligent industry. It fills more than six hundred closely printed pages, and is one of the most exhaustive indices ever compiled. Only one more task remained, but it was difficult and hardly attractive. In 1567 Archbishop Parker printed for the first time a work which had in some shape or other been very widely known and read in the English monasteries, and which bore the title of 'Flores Historiarum.' The authorship of the work had been attributed to a monk of Westminster, Matthew by name, and Matthew of Westminster had been vaguely talked of as one of our most celebrated historians. Nobody seems to have remembered that Westminster never was a literary monastery, nor was learning ever much cultivated there. If among the monks of Westminster a man of letters and eminently studious habits had really made himself a name as a great historian, we may be pretty sure that the brethren of that house would not have forgotten to boast of him. Nevertheless it appeared on examination that the name of Matthew in St. Peter's Monastery was conspicuous by its absence, and the more the question of his identity was looked into, the less could inquirers make out about him. So far as it is possible to prove a negative, Dr. Luard has shown convincingly that there never was such a person as Matthew of Westminster, and that the authorship of the 'Flores Historiarum' has been attributed to this mythical personage through an inexplicable blunder, committed apparently by a monk of Norwich. Henceforth the 'Flores Historiarum' will be referred to by its title alone; its authorship will remain to the end a secret about which few will concern themselves.

But Dr. Luard has proved something more than this; he has proved that the book itself was a mediæval compilation which any monastery that possessed a copy felt itself perfectly justified in tinkering in the strangest manner. The learned editor has minutely examined no fewer than twenty MSS. of the 'Flores,' dispersed among the libraries of this country, and one of them deposited in the National Library at Paris; and the result of his elaborate collation has convinced him that they are all derived from two original authorities: the one is now in the Chetham Library at Manchester, the other is in the library of Eton College. The first, he tells us, was written at St. Albans, and in the latter end of 1265 was taken to Westminster, where the brethren of that foundation took prodigious liberties with it, erasing, altering, and adding to it according to their pleasure. The Eton MS., it appears, was written at Merton Priory, in Surrey, in the early part of the fourteenth century, and was treated even more unceremoniously.

There seems little doubt that the Chetham MS. was a compilation made at St. Albans actually under the eye of Matthew Paris, and that it was intended to serve as a convenient abridgment of his larger work. When it became known that such a con-

venient compendium of universal history had been drawn up, there was a demand for copies, and as one monastery after another procured the book, each contributed something to the original text in the shape of such scraps of information as were peculiarly interesting to the brethren of the religious house to which it belonged. The work of comparing these existing copies, of detecting the interpolations and arranging the various little additions, has been most trying and perhaps irksome, and the more so because it may be doubted whether the result of all this labour was worth the cost. Yet it is certain that historians, who are always eager to discover any unnoticed piece of information, and prone to magnify its importance if it be new, would never have been satisfied until a critical edition of the 'Flores Historiarum' had been undertaken, and it was only by giving to the world such an edition as this that exaggerated estimates of the value of the work could have been silenced. In his preface to the third volume Dr. Luard has given what is probably an exhaustive summary of the additions which the original has received from the scribes in the various religious houses who have from time to time supplied their several notes and appendices. The aggregate of these is not inconsiderable, and they are sufficient in value and importance to give to the work in its present form a character of its own. Only one English scholar was qualified by the preparatory study of half a lifetime to edit the 'Flores Historiarum' as it needed to be edited, and as it now has been. In his masterly grasp of the monastic literature of the thirteenth century Dr. Luard had only one rival. The Bishop of Oxford still survives; but as long as English monastic history continues to be studied in its original sources, so long will Dr. Luard's name be remembered with gratitude and honour.

*Le Général Michel Beaupuy.* Par Georges Bussière et Émile Legouis. (Paris, Alcan.)

ALL readers of 'The Prelude' will remember the patriotic soldier whose friendship was the poet's most cherished memory of his sojourn in France in 1791-2, and will be pleased to learn that the inscription of Beaupuy's name on Wordsworth's tablets, "near the worthiest of Antiquity," has proved to be a more effective memorial than its official emblazonment on the bronze of the Arc de Triomphe and the Gallery of Versailles. For Beaupuy would seem to have been forgotten by his countrymen until 1883, when he was recalled to their notice by M. James Darmesteter, who had discovered him in 'The Prelude.' The publication of M. Darmesteter's essay on 'La Révolution et Wordsworth' in the *Parlement* (August 20th, 1883) led M. Bussière and M. Legouis to investigate the career of Beaupuy; and their researches have happily resulted in the present excellent little monograph, which is well worth reading for the sake both of the patriot and of the poet.

Michel-Armand Bacheretie Beaupuy, who came of a distinguished family of "Les Citoyens Seigneurs de Périgueux," was born at Mussidan on the 14th of April, 1755, and being descended in the female line from Michel de Montaigne, probably owed his Christian name to the famous essayist. He



was the fourth of his parents' five sons, all of whom became soldiers except the youngest, who entered the Church under the protection of an uncle who was Archbishop of Arles. Michel began his military career at the age of sixteen, as simple private in a regiment of which another uncle was commander and an elder brother was a sous-lieutenant. Two years later he himself obtained that commission, but he did not attain the rank of captain until 1791, when he had passed his thirty-sixth birthday. During this long period he saw little active service, but frequent change of quarters made him acquainted with almost every part of France, while his ample leisure was utilized in studies, largely, but not exclusively, professional, for he read with ever-increasing interest the works of "les Philosophes" until he became an ardent disciple of their new political and social religion. When 1789 came his father was no more, but his mother and his brothers, soldiers and priest alike, had also ranged themselves on the popular side, and in the *Assemblée Électorale* of the *noblesse* of Périgord he took an active part, strenuously opposing the pretensions of his order to a preponderating influence in the reconstitution of the State, gaining the adherence of not a few, and the respect of all. He was ably seconded by two brothers, one of whom, Pierre, threw up his commission in the army that he might be the more free to help; and after the Bastille had fallen Michel's efforts did so much to bring about in Périgord the fusion of the orders that at a meeting which took place on the 31st of July his and his brothers' good services formed the subject of a glowing eulogium, in which the devotion of their "Spartan mother" was not forgotten. But in the army the family had become marked as one which had deserted its order, and two other of its members, Louis and Nicholas, probably finding their relations with their brother officers intolerable, followed the example of Pierre in resigning their commissions, Nicholas being elected to the *Assemblée Législative*. Michel was made of sterner stuff. He rejoined his regiment, then stationed in Brittany, where town and country were as much divided in politics as officers and privates in the garrison. In June, 1791, his battalion was sent to Tours. This must have been a grateful change, for Tours and Touraine were in accord in supporting the new order of things, and peace reigned. But a few days after his arrival news came of the king's flight, and his colonel slipped off to join the king. King and colonel, however, were both soon arrested, the latter being mercifully allowed to leave the town and his regiment for ever. Tours was illuminated, and the *Assemblée's* new military oath administered to the officers of the garrison—once before the Directory of the Department and again before the *Amis de la Constitution*—a pleasant duty for the patriotic Beaupuy, but much the reverse, it may be hoped, for his comrades who were bent on breaking it, especially that clause by which they swore to die rather than suffer the invasion of their country by foreign troops.

In August Beaupuy was ordered to Blois, and there he remained until the 27th of July of the following year (1792), when he quitted the garrison at the head of the

grenadier company of his regiment for the defence of the Rhine frontier. The siege of Mayence over, he took command of a brigade of the army in La Vendée, where, in October, 1793, he was seriously wounded. His appeal when his wound was being dressed, "Qu'on me laisse ici, et qu'on présente ma chemise sanglante à mes grenadiers," has, in its authentic form, been immortalized in the *'Histoire d'un Paysan,'* and, as a false pearl of history, in the legend that, when "mortally wounded," Beaupuy exclaimed, "I could not conquer for the Republic, but I could die for it."

Beaupuy passed the closing period of his convalescence in the society of his mother, who needed consolation for the loss of two of her sons, Louis and Pierre, who, as simple volunteers, had perished in battle about the time that Michel had been wounded; but the spring of 1794 saw him again in activity as Chief of the Staff of the Army of the West. A year later he commanded a division in the Army of the Rhine-Moselle, always fighting with distinction until at Elz, on the 19th of October, 1796, he fell while leading his troops not to victory, but in retreat. He was adored by his soldiers, who raised a monument to his memory at Neuf-Brisach, while in his *éloge* pronounced before the Directory he was described as the Nestor and the Achilles of the army and the Bayard of the Republic.

Traced in baldest outline, these were the main incidents in Beaupuy's career. The fuller story of his outer and inner life, piously gathered by MM. Bussière and Legouis from a great variety of sources—his own journals and speeches and archives public and private—amplifies and confirms in almost every particular the glowing sketch drawn by Wordsworth, and can leave little doubt in the reader's mind that Beaupuy was one of Wordsworth's prime teachers, the first from whom he learned

To look on Nature, not as in the hour  
Of thoughtless youth, but hearing oftentimes  
The still sad music of humanity,—  
whose teachings stirred him to the depths  
of his being, because in them he recognized  
the voice

Of one devoted—one whom circumstance  
Had called upon to embody his deep sense  
In action, give it outwardly a shape,  
And that of benediction, to the world.

Although in general Wordsworth speaks of Beaupuy as his equal and companion in their "heart-bracing colloquies," their real relation could hardly have been other than that of pupil and teacher. When they met Beaupuy was a man of thirty-seven, with more than twenty years' experience as a soldier and as a student of men and books, while Wordsworth was a youth of twenty-two, who had seen little of men and taken little interest in Man. In the eighth book of *'The Prelude'* he supplies the evidence with unusual precision. When boyhood was over, he tells Coleridge,—

And Nature, prized  
For her own sake, became my joy, even then—  
And upwards through late youth, until not less  
Than two and twenty summers had been told—  
Was Man in my affection and regards  
Subordinate to her, her visible forms  
And viewless agencies: a passion, she,  
A rapture often, and immediate love  
Ever at hand; he, only a delight  
Occasional, an accidental grace,  
His hour being not yet come.

It came with Beaupuy, whose acquaintance he must have made just as he completed his twenty-second year, in April, 1792, for there need be little hesitation in believing that it was not merely, or even primarily, the phenomena of the Revolution—which for long had been under his languid observation—but Beaupuy's interpretation of its origin and aims, which first awakened Wordsworth's interest in man and his struggles to be born again.

The erroneous idea prevalent during Wordsworth's lifetime—which his biographers and commentators have not perhaps corrected with sufficient emphasis, seeing that it is still widely held, viz., that he was one of the first to hail with enthusiasm the dawn of the Revolution—was the natural outcome of the premature publication of that passage from *'The Prelude'* beginning:—

O pleasant exercise of hope and joy!  
For mighty were the auxiliars which then stood  
Upon our side, as who were strong in love!  
Bliss was it in that dawn to be alive,  
But to be young was very heaven!

The heading given to the lines, *'French Revolution: as it appeared to Enthusiasts at its Commencement,'* may have been intended to convey that the sentiments were those not of the writer, but of an imaginary person; but this suggestion does not account for their adoption into the body of *'The Prelude'* (book xi.), notwithstanding the presence of conflicting statements in the earlier divisions. The most convincing evidence we have that Wordsworth viewed the dawn of the French Revolution with indifference is the fact that in his letter to his sister, giving her an account of the earlier continental tour (1790), he hardly alludes to what he saw of the exciting events then happening in France; and that when he returned to that distracted country in November, 1791, he assumed that the Revolution would not interfere with his purpose, which was "to sojourn in a pleasant town, washed by the current of the Loire," where he could learn the language and the manners and customs of the country. That this was really the purpose which "lured" him to France we have evidence in Dorothy's letter to Miss Pollard (Knight's *'Life,'* i. 53) of December 7th, 1791, in which she writes:—

"William is arrived by this time at Orleans, where he means to pass the winter for the purpose of learning the French language, which will qualify him for the office of travelling companion to some young gentleman if he can get recommended."

Paris detained him but a few days, and though he pocketed a stone from the Bastille as a relic, he confesses he was affecting more emotion than he felt. At Orleans he allowed his attention for a while to be engrossed by the trivialities of the purpose which had led him thither, "careless as a flower glassed in a greenhouse." In the formal civilian society he frequented the discussion of current events was "shunned with scrupulous care," but the events at last began to stir Wordsworth, and he "gradually withdrew into a noisier world," where events were discussed eagerly, but from the side of the counter-revolution. It was a society of "military officers then stationed in the city"—but

not in the same city, as Wordsworth feigns, for Beaupuy was one of the officers, and, as we now learn from MM. Bussière and Legouis, Beaupuy was quartered not at Orleans, but at Blois. There, in good company, we may leave him, recommending to all students of 'The Prelude' the study also of this little French monograph on the poet's friend and teacher.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Eight Days.* By R. E. Forrest. 3 vols. (Smith, Elder & Co.)

*Mea Culpa.* By Henry Harland. 3 vols. (Heinemann.)

*Highflyer Hall.* By Sir Randal H. Roberts, Bart. (Spencer Blackett.)

*The Begum's Daughter.* By Edwin L. Bynner. (Sampson Low & Co.)

If a story-teller sees good to write a preface to his book, or an epilogue which will serve as preface, it is but just to him to regard his work as a whole in the light which he deliberately casts upon it. Mr. Forrest relates the events of eight days at or near Khizrabad, before and after the outbreak of the Indian Mutiny—just a third of a century ago. He has not been able, as a novelist should be able, to let his incidents mould or display the character of his personages; all that he does is to let a few colourless men and women drift about amidst a stream of events whose causes and effects are written in the history of an empire. The story-writer, in fact, has been dominated and overpowered by incidents with which he is too conscientious to tamper. This admitted, it is easy to allow that Mr. Forrest has told his tale in a thoroughly attractive manner—that his reminiscences are decidedly interesting, and his romance well calculated to assist him in holding the attention of his readers. In the fiction of the present day there is no lack of character-drawing, and this story of pure and simple incident, from a competent writer who confesses to fifty years of Indian experience, will be received by many as a welcome contrast and relief.

'Mea Culpa' must have been much easier to write than to read. Three prettily-covered volumes are eked out with an amount of vain repetition on the part of the soliloquizing heroine such as is seldom, if ever, met with even in a moral tale. The lessons inculcated upon young ladies no doubt are excellent: do not marry a man you dislike, even if urged thereto by your father; do not urge your first lover to kill your hated husband, for the act will take all the savour from his early love. Poor Monica commits both these mistakes, and suffers accordingly. She suffers the more in that her Russian prince is a brute, whose physical and moral ill treatment of her she records at length. There is little relief to the sombreness and occasional squalor of the tale except in the remarks of Armidis, the cosmopolitan Bohemian, who is passably drawn. His fat person, his diet of sugar and cigarettes, his half-feminine endearments, are not repulsive to the Russian heroine, and, on the whole, he gives her as good advice as if he had been a man of the world. There are occasional good sayings in the book—that a Frenchman looks on a woman as a piece of bread, first to be buttered and then eaten,

has some truth about it—and Armidis is sometimes epigrammatic; but, on the whole, there is a lack of humorous relief. The book is written in American, that is, in English with occasional foreign idioms, and not a few lapses into vernacular terms and phrases unknown on this side of the Atlantic.

Thucydides is not "in it" with Sir Randal Roberts in respect of idiosyncrasies of construction:—

"Lord it, however, as they would, it was plain—too plain, indeed—to fail to notice that the Blewitts were self-made people."

"As far as young Blewitt was concerned, he was a good-natured, conceited young fellow, who ill concealed his contempt for his parents' shortcomings, sometimes even with open ridicule."

Such are the dark utterances not infrequent in Sir Randal's pages. The young fellow who so strangely conceals his contempt for his family is in other respects commonplace enough. Clearly the Blewitt family "relieved Providence of a great responsibility" when they made themselves. On the other hand, there is a nobleman in disguise, who, by dint of bringing pressure to bear on the ill-conditioned young Blewitt and the more vicious, if less objectionable, Earl of Collingwood, manages to force the one to make amends to the girl he has seduced, and the other to forego his purpose of marrying his daughter to the seducer. The story is not adorned by the laborious indication of what the writer strangely calls "volleys of left-out N's" on Mr. Blewitt's part. The insertion of the aspirate is quite unnatural. Of course so much of the story as deals with hunting is written with knowledge, but there is little of this, and the book as a whole does not realize one's hopes that the author might have improved on his earlier productions.

Mr. Bynner's conscientious attempt to reproduce the New York of 1690 in the form of an historical romance is, if the truth be told, somewhat heavy reading. For lack of a better description of its shortcomings, one is fain to fall back on the hackneyed refuge of the critic and say that it is wanting in atmosphere. No pains have been spared to lay the local colour on thick and slab, and the first few pages almost suggest the advisability of having a glossary appended to future editions. The involved character of the plot, again, does not tend to mend matters. Some of the most romantic work of Transatlantic novelists has been undoubtedly inspired by the period of the Dutch settlement. Mr. Bynner's work, it is to be feared, has only caught its "Batavian grace."

#### LOCAL HISTORY.

*A History of Kidderminster.* By the Rev. J. R. Burton, B.A. (Stock.)—Mr. Burton, who has already written 'A History of Bewdley,' has now undertaken the more ambitious task of writing about Kidderminster. He has not been embarrassed by the efforts or mistakes of predecessors, for nothing has hitherto been printed about this town of carpets save the account that appeared in Nash's 'Worcestershire,' which was published about thirty years in last century. Mr. Burton has accomplished his task, on the whole, with careful industry. He has made good use of the Maiden Bradley cartulary, now in private hands, of the borough archives, of the Habington and Prattinton MSS. in the library of the

Society of Antiquaries, and placed himself in good hands for references from the Public Record Office. Access was also obtained to the valuable MSS. of the late Sir Thomas Philipps. The book is a good example of patient, conscientious work, but singularly destitute of any brightness—in fact, we think it is fairly open to the verdict of being dull. The old church of Kidderminster was worthy of better and fuller treatment, and several sources of ecclesiastical information have not been tapped. Evidently Mr. Burton is no architectural enthusiast, and the plates are singularly poor. Accuracy, however, is the chief virtue in a chronicler, and we must not, therefore, unduly growl if an even placidity of commonplace characterizes these pages, whether they tell of the old monastery, villenage, and baronage, or of the schools, charities, and manufactures.

MR. WATSON'S *Ashmore, co. Dorset: a History of the Parish, with Index to the Registers from 1651 to 1820* (Gloucester, Bellows), is excellent of its kind. It in no way professes to be exhaustive, or to stand in the way so as to hinder fuller treatment. The author felt assured, he tells us, that if he had not undertaken the work it would have remained undone for the present generation. He might have taken for his motto the words of Sir Thomas More, "Better it were vnsufficiently done, then vtterly vndone." There are several matters which yet remain to be treated of, but what Mr. Watson has undertaken he has done thoroughly. This remark especially applies to the treatment of the yardlands. The whole of the parish prior to 1856 was, with the exception of the manorial estate, divided into yardlands. What a yardland was is by no means easy to define. The old law books give little help—are, in fact, in some cases misleading. Of one thing we may be assured, that the word has no relation to *yard*, a measure of three feet. We shall not speculate as to its derivation. The yardlands at Ashmore were evidently the properties of the *serri* and other unfree folk who existed at the time of the rise of what we denominate English feudalism. They no doubt come down from a time far earlier; but when we get beyond the days of the Norman Conquest all becomes dark. Whether here yardland is or ever has been equivalent to oxgang we see no means of determining with certainty. Mr. Watson is evidently fond of pedigree lore, and knows how such things ought to be studied. The notes he gives as to the families of the yardlanders are most interesting. Some of the folk-lore recorded is for comparative purposes worth notice. It seems that in this part of Dorsetshire the Great Bear goes by the name of Dickon's Plough.

MR. ALLAN M. GALER'S *Norwood and Dulwich: Past and Present, with Historical and Descriptive Notes* (Truslove & Shirley), is pleasant reading. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Norwood was a favourite camping-ground for gipsies. Margaret Finch, the gipsy queen, died there in 1740, at the reputed age of one hundred and nine. In the tenth edition of the 'Ambulator,' 1807, Norwood is described as "a village in Surrey scattered round a large wild common.....It bears no marks of its vicinity to the capital; and those who love an occasional contemplation of unimproved nature will find great satisfaction in a visit to this place." The Beulah Spa, opened in 1831, for some years drew many visitors to Norwood. A maze, dancing lawns, an archery ground, an octagon reading-room, and a military band were among the attractions. Mr. Galer supplies a careful account of Edward Alleyn, the founder of Dulwich College, and sketches the history of the College. The Green Man is mentioned, but he has omitted to notice the Greyhound. We cannot bestow unqualified praise on the illustrations.

*Records of Walmer.* By the Rev. Chas. R. S. Elvin. (Gray.)—A history of Walmer would prove interesting at any time to many others than purely local readers. At the present



moment the ancient town and "bulwark," which are associated with the naval defences of this kingdom and with the domestic life of a regretted statesman, have an especial interest for citizens at large. Mr. Elvin's luxurious volume is unfortunately scarcely within the reach of those who are able to enjoy a readable book, but are not prepared to enter a public library in quest of it. In other respects this book is one of the class which is more suitable for the drawing-room than for the study. Not that the author has been sparing of research in the compilation of these 'Records,' but a full half of the volume possesses a very slight archaeological value. The facts which are given in one part on the authority of the State Papers hardly balance with the civic functions and displays culled from provincial and illustrated papers. Mr. Elvin would have done better, we think, to have relegated these particulars to a separate volume, or better still to a separate edition. The purely historical portion of the work is of considerable value, though the particulars gleaned from the printed Calendars of State Papers might have been augmented by reference to the Audit Office Accounts. The definitions of manor, knight-service, and other territorial incidents were, perhaps, needed for the assistance of the unlearned reader, and, moreover, they have no pretence to originality; nevertheless something better than these definitions is usually expected of archaeological writers in the present day. Mr. Elvin's book in its present form, if slightly disappointing, is withal wonderfully readable, and intending visitors to this historic coast should endeavour to gain access to its pages.

MR. J. S. NEISH'S *History of Newport* (Dundee, Thomson) treats of one of the sixteen places of that name in the United Kingdom. This one is a small town of Fife, near the south end of the Tay Bridge. It is a modern place, not yet fifty years old; and the interest of Mr. Neish's book is mainly local. That is a good story, however, of the pious ferryman who "couldna tak' siller on the Lord's Day," but who added, as the passenger was about to pocket his sixpence, "My son Jock's forrit there; you can see what he says about it." "A candelabra" has not yet become standard English; and whether Hacks-ton of Rathillet was really "a great martyr for the Covenant" depends on one's view of the Covenanters. But the work is a good one of its kind.

*History of Plymouth.* By R. N. Worth. (Plymouth, Brendon & Son.)—We are not surprised to find that a new edition of Mr. Worth's excellent 'History of Plymouth' has been called for. The book bears the stamp of original research in every page, and now that the author has fairly exhausted the local materials, fortunately available through the praiseworthy care with which the ancient municipal records of this historical seaport have been preserved and arranged for convenient reference, it may be hoped that, in spite of his modest apologies for the already "o'ergrown bulk" of this edition, Mr. Worth may one day see fit to strengthen his earlier chapters by further researches amongst the public records, and so to perfect a work which, even in its present form, must be placed in the first rank of local histories. We make this recommendation advisedly, because it would be easy for an experienced student of the central collection of the national archives to point out passages which might with great advantage be supplemented from the evidence of feodaries and enrolments, and even of the more modern State Papers. For instance, Mr. Worth does not, as far as we have observed, allude to the episode of the capture of the Eddystone engineer, Winstanley, by French privateers, an incident which can be shown by the evidence of the Admiralty Papers to have been correctly reported by Luttrell. It is only by long and patient research that such books as Mr. Worth's

can be compiled, and it is in the end a real gain to the reader that they should be produced by instalments of research in the form of successive editions. The illustrations are numerous and good.

#### MODERN INDIA.

IN an interesting preface to *The Indian Mutiny of 1857* (Seeley & Co.) Col. Malleon tells his readers that

"in writing this short history of the Indian Mutiny I have aimed at the compilation of a work which, complete in itself, should narrate the causes as well as the consequences of a movement unforeseen, undreamt of, sudden and swift in its action, and which taxed to the utmost the energies of the British people. Preceding writers on the same subject, whilst dealing very amply with the consequences, have, with one exception, but dimly shadowed forth the causes."

It was, according to Col. Malleon, not a mutiny, but a rebellion, and the causes were not the greased cartridges, but a combination of grievances. We quite coincide with Col. Malleon, and find it difficult to understand how there can be any doubt on the subject. The native troops played the most prominent part in the revolt, because they were the natural exponents of the feelings of the population; but that fact does not convert a rebellion into a military mutiny. Col. Malleon has apparently studied every narrative and official document connected with the rising of 1857. Not only was he on the spot when the first symptoms of the movement betrayed themselves, as well as during the so-called mutiny itself, but he has also enjoyed exceptional opportunities of ascertaining from natives of intelligence what were the causes of discontent, and what means were employed to fan the spark into a flame. He implies in the preface that his objects in writing the volume under review are, first, to give a clear, connected, and succinct view of the mighty upheaval of 1857; secondly, to set forth its real causes. As regards his first object, he has only succeeded in producing an abridgment of the larger work brought out by Sir John Kaye and himself, without any important additions or rearrangement. With respect to the second object, we cannot see that he has submitted any evidence in support of his contention stronger than that contained in his previous work. Viewed, however, as a brief, clear history of the events of 1857-8-9 the book may be considered a success, and, owing to its diminished bulk, it is likely to be more popular with readers who merely wish to become acquainted with the political and military events of the troublous times of which it treats. On the other hand, it is less life than its predecessor with those episodes of personal peril, heroism, and endurance which will be attractive to the general reader for all time. Again does Col. Malleon persist in his pedantic and puzzling mode of spelling the names of Indian towns, and not only that, but makes a violent attack on those who find fault with him. Seeing that English letters do not correspond with Oriental letters, surely it is but common sense to retain that way of spelling which produces an approximation to the proper sound. On the other hand, it is the height of pedantry to present well-known names, such as Cawnpore and Lucknow, under the disguise of Káhnpur and Lakhnao.

IN *The Earl of Mayo* (Oxford, Clarendon Press) the editor of that useful series "The Rulers of India" has produced a condensed version of his two larger volumes, first published in 1875. Sir William Hunter's personal and official intercourse with Lord Mayo lends special interest to his careful portraiture of a Viceroy whose peaceful achievements, cut short by the assassin's knife, fill many pages of Indian history. Whoever wishes to see for himself how thoroughly Lord Derby's Irish Secretary justified his preferment to the post which Lord

Lawrence was resigning would do well to read the interesting and thoughtful summary of Lord Mayo's government of India from 1869 to 1872. It may be said that too much space has been allotted to personal details of Lord Mayo's earlier years; yet with one or two exceptions—such for instance as the pages dealing with statistics of the Kildare Hunt—we are inclined to thank the biographer for the clear light which his appreciative chapter on "The Man" throws on the character, pursuits, and general training of the future Viceroy. Twenty years of steady unobtrusive work, whether as Irish landlord, member of Parliament, or minister of State, had satisfied Disraeli—no mean judge of character—as to Lord Mayo's special fitness for the high office which, thanks to Mr. Gladstone's generous disregard of party claims and clamour, he was ultimately allowed to fill. It was not long before the new Viceroy won from unfriendly critics something like the homage due to his deserts. Lord Mayo's zeal for reforming the financial policy of his Government, his courage in exposing the costly blunders of the Public Works Department, and his care for the interests of trade and agriculture, were guided by long experience at home. Not the least important of his services to India was the founding of a new department of Agriculture and Commerce, for the purpose of developing India's productive resources and alleviating the distress engendered by local famines. "If we are not here for their good"—he once said publicly of the people of India—"we ought not to be here at all"; and few Viceroys have ever striven so hard and ably as did Lord Mayo for the general welfare. To him also belongs the credit of establishing the Statistical Survey, which, under the guidance of the future Sir W. Hunter, was to accumulate from all parts of India the vast stores of useful information now condensed into fourteen volumes of the 'Imperial Gazetteer.' Until then, says the author,—

"the proportion which the crops of a province bear to its food requirements, the movements of its internal or external trade, all the statistics of the operations by which wealth is distributed or amassed, and by which the necessities of one part of the country are redressed from the superfluities of another, remained unknown factors in administrative calculations of the most important practical sort."

With becoming modesty Sir W. Hunter refrains from mentioning his own name in connexion with a survey which "has produced a printed account of each district, town, and village, carefully compiled upon local inquiry, and disclosing the whole economic and social facts in the life of the people." But his reticence on this point is at least consistent with his avowed practice of mentioning no names of living men who took a leading part in Lord Mayo's government. As an Indian administrator Lord Mayo's chief claim to remembrance rests, perhaps, on his scheme for decentralizing the financial system by endowing the provincial governments with certain rights of taxation and expenditure, "subject to a closely defined central control." A definite share of the common revenue was allotted yearly to the government of each great province for the purpose of defraying the cost of its own administration. The allotments thus made to the local rulers were to remain entirely at their disposal. If more money should at any time be needed for local purposes, they were empowered, under due restrictions, to raise the balance by some form of local taxation. This great measure of reform has since been further developed, but its principles, remarks Sir W. Hunter, "remain unchanged." His success in reducing expenditure without loss of real efficiency was limited only by causes beyond a Viceroy's control, for his policy with regard to public works, finance, education, and so forth rested on a broad bottom of strong good sense. In opposition to the advocates of the theory of filtration downwards, he encouraged the growth of primary and indigenous schools, and he

pointed out the danger of leaving a large Moslem population outside the pale of public instruction for want of inducements suited to their religious and social needs. He replaced or supplemented the costly system of guaranteed railways by State lines, constructed cheaply and quickly with borrowed money by Government engineers. And but for the resistance offered at home he would have saved a million and a half a year on the Indian armies without weakening the strength of his English garrison by a single private. In his foreign policy Lord Mayo sought to establish a belt of friendly buffer states along his north-western frontier; and his personal influence may have helped to win from the Russian Government a formal promise to respect the neutrality of Afghanistan. On the native princes of India that personal influence was exerted with marvellous effect by a Viceroy who sought their personal friendship, and took counsel with them as faithful and trusty lieges of their common sovereign. To Lord Mayo, in short, as Sir W. Hunter has clearly shown, belongs the credit of completing in this direction the good work which Lord Canning had begun. Under his firm, but gracious handling, the process of "infusing into the old sense of self-interest new sentiments of loyalty, and of awakening new conceptions of solidarity between the feudatory chiefs and the Suzerain power," was carried out to issues of which later Viceroys have reaped the fruits. In the chapter which describes "the actual process of viceregal Government" we have a clear and instructive exposition of the duties shared by the Viceroy with the different members of his council. The Viceroy himself was the hardest worker of them all; and his skilful management of his colleagues on all disputed questions ensured their loyal support in carrying out measures of which some of them might disapprove. The circumstances which led to his sudden and cruel death at the hands of a Pathan fanatic are told in the last chapter with vivid clearness and quietly touching power. Besides the usual map and index, this volume is adorned with a portrait which seems entirely to correspond with all we know about the man himself. In dealing with Lord Mayo's Afghan policy Sir W. Hunter seems unduly to exalt one Viceroy at the expense of another. The results of the conference held at Umballa with Sher Ali marked, in fact, no new departure from the policy which Lord Lawrence, on the eve of his retirement, was prepared to carry out. The assurances given to the Amir of Kabul in March, 1869, were nothing but the necessary outcome of Lawrence's own intentions and designs, as mapped out in the well-known minute of the previous January. A "transition policy" is not the right way of describing the measures taken by Lord Mayo to develop the old policy of former Viceroys on the lines clearly laid down by Lawrence himself. There was no real "break" in the old policy of guarded friendliness and conditional support; and Lord Mayo expressly disavowed all thought of going beyond the programme which his predecessor, had he remained in office a few months longer, would have carried through. Lord Mayo's chief credit in this transaction rests in the firmness which put aside Sher Ali's more unreasonable demands, and in the tact which reconciled the Amir to inevitable disappointment.

## DICKENSIANA.

*The Childhood and Youth of Dickens.* By Robert Langton. (Hutchinson & Co.)  
*The History of Pickwick.* By Percy Fitzgerald. (Chapman & Hall.)

TRULY of making books about Dickens there is no end! We have two on our list this week, neither of which presents any special feature of novelty or interest. Mr. Langton's book is an enlarged issue of his privately printed volume bearing the same title, which appeared in 1883,

and forms a useful supplement to Forster's 'Life.' Some of the pictures with which it is profusely illustrated are good.

What shall we say of Mr. Fitzgerald's so-called 'History of Pickwick'? It is not accurate enough to be bibliographical, not interesting enough to be popular, and, in short, has nothing but its subject in its favour. The facts are mainly taken—not always correctly, and not always with sufficient acknowledgment—from other writers, and the rest of the book is a curious mixture of eulogy, admiring exclamations, attempts at criticism, and excerpts from booksellers' catalogues. 'Pickwick' is capable, however, of covering a multitude of sins, and we dare say the public will not only read, but believe, this "History." As a specimen of style and arrangement the following sentence, taken at random, and forming the opening passage of chap. xxi., will serve:—

"All which [all what?] suggests how curious it is to find this humorous work, ever engendering other humours, and *bizarre* situations as it were, by *shere* contagion."

## OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. SIM'S "shilling shocker," *A Curious Case* (Digby & Long), though fluent and brief, leaves a bad taste in the mouth. Of course he is modern enough, this cold suave Dr. Hart, who commits adultery and murder, not as the unregenerate sinner doth, but from the highest motives. Equally modern is the moral approbation of one of his acts (the other, womanlike, she cannot tolerate) by the otherwise charming young lady who thinks herself strong enough for the part of a female detective. No doubt it is a nice question for casuistry whether or not it would be expedient to destroy in infancy those destined to be hopelessly insane; but apart from the chance of recovery, which Dr. Hart, with characteristic self-sufficiency, dogmatically sets aside, a father is not the proper executioner. Richard Hart is a Philistine, but he is flesh and blood, and quite the right husband for Helen Woodruffe.

We have on our table *Memoirs of Edward Gibbon*, edited by H. Morley (Routledge).—*How Scotland lost her Parliament*, by C. Waddie (Edinburgh, Waddie).—*Selections for German Composition*, with Notes and Vocabulary, by C. Harris (Boston, U.S., Heath).—*The Iliad of Homer*, Book XXII., edited by G. M. Edwards (Cambridge, University Press).—*Moffatt's New Schedule Geometry for Standards V., VI., and VII.* (Moffatt & Paige).—*Lessons in Applied Mechanics*, by J. H. Cotterill and J. H. Slade (Macmillan).—*Insecta*, by A. Hyatt and J. M. Arms (Boston, U.S., Heath).—*Moffatt's Drawing to Scale for Standards III. and IV.* (Moffatt & Paige).—*The Commercial Handbook and Office Assistant*, by M. Crowley (Wilson).—*Outlines of Physiological Psychology*, by G. T. Ladd (Longmans).—*Seminary Notes on Recent Historical Literature*, by Dr. H. B. Adams (Boston, U.S., Johns Hopkins Press).—*Telegraphing among the Ancients*, by A. C. Merriam (Cambridge, U.S., Wilson).—*Free Exchange*, by the late Sir Louis Mallet, C.B. (Kegan Paul & Co.).—*Modern Changes in the Mobility of Labour*, by H. L. Smith (Frowde).—*The Cyclopædia of Card and Table Games*, edited by Prof. Hoffmann (Routledge).—*A Service-Book for Church and School*, by G. S. Barrett and J. Booth (Sunday School Union).—*General Booth and his Critics*, by H. Greenwood (Howe & Co.).—*Life in Darkest London*, by the Rev. A. O. Jay (Webster & Cable).—*The Young Standard Bearer, 1890* (Wells Gardner).—*Uncle Dumple's Merrie Months*, by R. St. John Corbet (Dean & Son).—*King Edda's Parables*, by F. T. Mott (Leicester, Shardlow).—*A Practical Bachelor*, by W. St. Leger (Webster & Cable).—*Murvale Eastman, Christian Socialist*, by A. W. Tourgee (Low).—*Baboo English as 'tis Writ*, by A. Wright (Fisher Unwin).—*Of the Earth Earthy*, by E. V. D. (Simpkin).—

*The Doctor's Holiday* (Liverpool, Turner & Dunnett).—*The Two Lost Centuries of Britain*, by W. H. Babcock (Lippincott).—*Society's Verdict* (Stevens).—*What Next? or, the Power of Gold*, by W. A. Gibbs (Simpkin).—*The Baptism of the Viking*, by J. F. Tattersall (Simpkin).—*The Witch of Endor, and other Poems*, by F. S. Saltus (Buffalo, U.S., Moulton).—*Lord Tennyson and the Bible*, by G. Lester (Howe).—*An Introduction to the Old Testament*, by the Rev. C. H. H. Wright, D.D. (Hodder & Stoughton).—*The Biblical Illustrator*, by the Rev. J. S. Exell: *Genesis*, Vol. II. (Nisbet).—*The Spirit of Discipline*, Sermons preached by Francis Paget, D.D. (Longmans).—*and Ezra and Nehemiah: their Lives and Times*, by G. Rawlinson (Nisbet).

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

## Theology.

Cumming's (J. E.) *Through the Eternal Spirit*, cr. 8vo. 7/6  
 Jones's (Rev. H.) *Voices by the Way*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
 Moule's (Ven. A. E.) *Reasons for the Hope that is in Us*, 3/6  
 Tucker's (A. B.) *Simple Thoughts for the Church's Seasons*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.

## Archæology.

Headlam's (J. W.) *Election by Lot at Athens*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

## Poetry and the Drama.

Mackay's (E.) *Nero and Actæa, a Tragedy*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
 Ibsen's (H.) *The Lady from the Sea*, 12mo. 3/6 half-parchment. (Cameo Series.)

## History and Biography.

Bygone Lincolnshire, ed. by W. Andrews, 8vo. 7/6 half-cl.  
 Forster's (J.) *Some French and Spanish Men of Genius*, 6/ cl.  
 L'Estrange's (Rev. A. G.) *Lady Belcher and her Friends*, 12/  
 Meredith (Geo.), a Study, by A. Lynch, Large-Paper Ed., 21/  
 Oliphant (Laurence), *Memoir of the Life of, and of Alice Oliphant, his Wife*, by M. O. W. Oliphant, 2 vols. 21/ cl.  
 Sainte-Beuve's (C. A.) *Portraits of Women*, trans. by H. Stott, 12mo. 2/6 cl. (Masterpieces of Foreign Authors.)

## Geography and Travel.

Mather's (E. P.) *Zambesia, England's El Dorado in Africa*, 5/  
 Philology.

Korth's (O.) *Commercial and Conversational Spanish Grammar and Reader*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
 Sweet's (H.) *First Middle English Primer*, 12mo. 2/ cl.

## Science.

Abney's (Capt. W. de W.) *Colour Measurement and Mixture*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.  
 Denning's (W. F.) *Telescopic Work for Starlight Evenings*, 8vo. 10/ cl.  
 Kirkaldy's (W. G.) *Illustrations of David Kirkaldy's System of Mechanical Testing*, 4to. 54/ cl.  
 Parker's (T. J.) *Lessons in Elementary Biology*, cr. 8vo. 10/6  
 Thomson's (Sir W.) *Popular Lectures and Addresses*, Vol. 3, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

## General Literature.

Amariyllis, 12mo. 2/ cl. (Pseudonym Library, No. 5.)  
 Atkinson's (B.) *They have their Reward*, cr. 8vo. 2/ awd.  
 Brémont's (Anna, Comtesse de) *The Gentleman Digger*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
 Constable's (H. S.) *Something about Horses, Sport, and War*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
 Crawford's (F. M.) *Khaled, a Tale of Arabia*, 2 vols. 12/ cl.  
 Creswell's (H.) *Hermits of Crizebeck*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6  
 Davis's (H.) "For so Little," *the Story of a Crime*, cr. 8vo. 2/  
 Dunstan's (C.) *Quita, a Novel*, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.  
 Guideroy, by Ouida, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
 Hardy's (R. F.) *Tibby's Tryst, or I will lift up mine Eyes unto the Hills*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.  
 Huntly's (H.) *Wedlock and its Skeleton Key*, 2 vols. 21/ cl.  
 Hutchinson's (H. G.) *Creations of Circumstances*, 3 vols. 25/6  
 Hutton's (A.) *The Swordsman, a Manual of Fence for the Foil, Sabre, and Bayonet*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
 Kennard's (M. E.) *A Homburg Beauty*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
 Langbridge's (F.) *A Cracked Fiddle*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
 Literary Manual of Foreign Quotations, Ancient and Modern, compiled by Belton, cr. 8vo. 5/ half-leather.  
 McCarthy (J.) and Praed's (Mrs. C.) *The Rival Princesses*, 2/  
 Marks's (Mrs. A.) *Orlando Figgins, and other Stories*, 6/ cl.  
 Marryat's (F.) *Miss Harrington's Husband*, cr. 8vo. 2/ bds.  
 Nisbet's (J. F.) *The Insanity of Genius*, 8vo. 14/ cl.  
 Payn's (J.) *Sunny Stories and some Shady Ones*, cr. 8vo. 3/6  
 Russell's (W. C.) *An Ocean Tragedy*, 12mo. 2/ bds.  
 Winn's (W.) *The Boating Man's Vade Mecum*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Goetz (K.) *Geschichte der Cyprianischen Literatur*, 2m. 40.  
 Hand-Commentar zum Neuen Testament, Vol. 2, Part 2, 4m.  
 Zivi (J.) *Der Commentar d. Maimonides zum Tractat Demai*, 2m.

## Political Economy.

Molinari (G. de) *Notions Fondamentales d'Economie Politique*, 71r. 50.

## History and Biography.

Langlois (C. V.) et Stein (H.) *Les Archives de l'Histoire de France*, Part 1, 15fr.  
 Mémoires du Général Baron de Marbot, 71r. 50.

## Philology.

Apuleius *Amor u. Psyche*, v. Carl Weyman, 2m.  
 Fürst (J.) *Glossarium Græco-Hebræum*, Parts 2-4, 5m. 50.  
 Héron (A.) *La Muse Normande de David Ferrand*, Vol. 1, 25fr.  
 Schäublin (F.) *Der Platonische Dialog Kratylus*, 1m. 80.



## Science.

Blanchon (H.): Nos Grands Médecins d'Aujourd'hui, 10fr.

## General Literature.

Album Crafty: Les Chevaux, 3fr. 50.

France (A.): La Vie Littéraire, Part 3, 3fr. 50.

Gréville (H.): Pêril, 3fr. 50.

Gyp: Une Passionnette, 3fr. 50.

Marin (P.): Bulgares et Russes, 5fr.

## KEATS'S LETTERS TO HIS SISTER: A GIFT TO THE NATION.

THE Trustees of the British Museum have just received a gift of unusual value and interest. The letters which John Keats addressed to his only sister, from the time of his sojourn with his friend Bailey at Oxford in 1817 until his departure for Italy with Joseph Severn in 1820, were carefully preserved by their recipient during a long life—one of them, however, having been presented to Mr. Locker-Lampson many years ago. The series was entrusted to Mr. Buxton Forman for publication in his collected edition of Keats's writings; and it forms one of the most interesting portions of that book, for these are among the brightest and pleasantest of all Keats's letters. That the holographs should be in national keeping was greatly to be wished; and the children of the late Señora Llanos (Fanny Keats) have merited well of the nation in deciding to present a collection of this priceless character to the British Museum. Two of their uncle's letters are retained as an heirloom in the hands of the family; two have been presented as a memento to Mr. Buxton Forman; and the one already referred to remains in the Locker-Lampson collection. The number given to the Museum is forty-two. The known value of these holograph letters was not by any means a matter of indifference to Señora Llanos's family, who could ill afford the loss of the Civil List pension which died with the poet's sister. But they were determined that, so far as they could provide against it, there should be no traffic in letters which they had been taught to regard as sacred. They have adopted the right means to that excellent end, and their high-spirited rectitude should be held in respectful memory.

## ‘READING A POEM.’

23, Cork Street, W.

WHILE obliged to Mr. Walter Rye for his identification of the model for Thackeray's burlesque, I must take exception to his statement that the lines quoted by me “may have been by the real M. A. Titmarsh.” They are certainly were written by him as ‘In Memoriam’ was written by Lord Tennyson. Apart from all internal evidence, which alone would be conclusive, they were, as mentioned in my letter in the *Athenæum*, published in 1841 under his well-known *nom de guerre* of “Michael Angelo Titmarsh.” The copy of my reprint of the whole sketch which I am sending to Mr. Rye will, I think, make him change the opinion which he has formed from the brief extract which you have printed.

CHARLES P. JOHNSON.

## THE WORD “BLIZZARD.”

I NOTICE with some surprise that since our great recent blizzard the old English word, which describes so picturesquely our English snow-blast—the wind that answers to the *tourmente* of the Alps, the “death-wind” of the Himalayas, and the “demon's breath” of the Andes—is spoken of by some of our journalists as an “Americanism”; and even such admirable lexicographers and philologists as Murray, Barrère, and Leland treat the word as a modern Americanism. Americans are a very clever people, to be sure, but they did not invent *blizzard*. Long before what Mr. Moncure Conway calls the “English variant in America” was born or even dreamt of by the Old Country the word *blizzard* was about as familiar a word as “fountain,” and more familiar than the word “mountain,” in the

Midland Counties; while, so far from its being American in origin, it was not till within the last thirty years, according to Bartlett and other American philologists, that it was ever heard in the Eastern states, and in the Western a *blizzard* meant a knock-down blow from an argument, not a knock-down blow from a snow-blast. In support of what I have said about the Midland Counties, I quote the following from a correspondent to *Notes and Queries*:—

“The word *blizzard* is well known through the Midlands, and its cognates are fairly numerous. I have known the word and its kin fully thirty years. Country folk use the word to denote blazing, blasting, blinding, dazzling, or stifling. One who has had to face a severe storm of snow, hail, rain, dust, or wind, would say on reaching shelter that he has ‘faced a blizzer,’ or that the storm was ‘a regular blizzard.’ A blinding flash of lightning would call forth the exclamation, ‘My! that wor a blizzomer!’ or ‘That wor a blizzer!’ ‘Put towtry sticks on th’ fire, an’ let’s have a blizzer’—a blaze. ‘A good blizzom’—a good blaze. ‘That tree is blizzared’—blasted, withered. As an oath the word is often used, and ‘May I be blizzared’ will readily be understood.”

As an East-Midlander, I do not remember the time when it was not a familiar and a favourite word with me.

Years ago the word was claimed by a famous East Anglian philologist, George Borrow, as East Anglian; but I have not myself heard it among the peasantry further east than Huntingdonshire. Capgrave was a Lynn man, and Borrow and I once searched Capgrave's ‘Chronicle’ for the word, but did not find it. Of course, among scholars and students of English it has always been a word of great interest, for, as an instance of onomatopoeia, it mimics not only the sound of the object, but the picture too. I have often discussed the word with both Borrow and Latham, and while the former took the view that the second syllable of the word was connected with *σιζω*, the other held it—and no doubt properly—to be an instance of English onomatopoeia of purely indigenous growth. With regard to *σιζω*, Borrow told me that among the lower orders of London and also among the East Anglian gipsies “siz” was used for “hiss,” and on examination I found this to be so.

THEODORE WATTS.

## MR. THOMAS HARE.

MR. HARE has left us at a ripe old age, but his peaceful death, crowning an admirable life, cannot pass unnoticed in spite of all the hurry and pressure of the time. We who claim to be his disciples are moved with a fresh sense of affectionate gratitude as he bids us farewell. He gave the world a new thought. Other men were, indeed, working on the same track—were questing about in pursuit of something, they scarce knew what, which should reconcile the inevitable development of popular sovereignty with the maintenance of individual freedom; but in political as in physical science it was left to one to publish the solution so many others were seeking after, and perhaps on the point of discovering. Mr. Mill has recorded in his autobiography how he received the new light. He had himself been anxious concerning the future of purely democratic societies. Whilst frankly and eagerly desiring the consummation of democratic institutions, he recognized the evils that had attended their growth, and his mind was much occupied with the possibility of eschewing what was evil and securing all that was good. His ‘Thoughts on Parliamentary Reform’ were the outcome of these speculations. But he had scarcely issued the pamphlet so named when he became acquainted with Mr. Hare's volume, and he hailed the new revelation.

“This great discovery, for it is no less in the political art, inspired me, as I believe it has inspired all thoughtful persons who have adopted it, with new and more sanguine hopes respecting the prospects of human society; by freeing the form of political institutions towards which the whole

civilized world is manifestly and irresistibly tending, from the chief part of what seemed to qualify, or render doubtful, its ultimate benefits.”

What Mr. Mill thus wrote has been felt by many. The idea of representative government he so eagerly welcomed has been accepted far and wide; and though it is not yet recognized and adopted by the politicians who manipulate the machinery through the operation of which many of them have come to the front, yet there is not a country where parliamentary life in any degree prevails without numerous votaries of the newer doctrine. The true aims of representation are, indeed, firmly held by many who do not know to whom they owe their clear appreciation of them. Mr. Hare's principles have gone further than his name. We are on the verge of the time when everybody will be saying these principles have always been acknowledged as true, the only question being how far they can be practically applied.

Mr. Hare's life was not eventful. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple as far back as 1833, and among his fellow students was the late Lord Justice Rolt, with whom he maintained a cordial friendship through the divergent circumstances of their subsequent lives. Mr. Hare elected to join the Chancery Bar, and in 1841 he became reporter in Vice-Chancellor Wigram's court, and so remained a dozen years. Sir James Wigram was a strong judge, the reporter was worthy of the judge, and the volumes of Hare attained a high authority. It is worthy of remark, as illustrating the relations between Sir James and Mr. Hare, that in later years, after failing eyesight had caused the retirement of the judge and the reporter had become a Charity Inspector, the latter, in publishing his work on Representation, dedicated it, in language of dignity and respect, to his former master in equity. In 1853 Mr. Hare was appointed an inspector under the Charity Commission, in which office, as inspector, official trustee, or assistant commissioner, he remained until his retirement from active life in 1888. Mr. Hare always took the greatest interest in the work of the Commission, though his large and liberal spirit may not seldom have chafed under the very narrow limits of action imposed upon the Commission by the Legislature. It was by-work of his unofficial hours when, in 1857, he published a pamphlet on ‘Representation,’ which was soon followed by an augmented edition, and was the germ of the book that appeared in 1859.

The ‘Treatise on the Election of Representatives’ was at once recognized as a great gain. I have said that the problem it solved occupied many minds at that time. Mr. Garth Marshall had written a pamphlet on ‘Minority Representation’ in 1852, and Lord John Russell had tentatively adopted the principle in his abortive Reform Bill of 1854. The idea of representing majorities and minorities was in the air. We know how Mr. Mill received the volume, the merits of which he hastened to make known to the world. Mr. Fawcett, a young Cambridge man, surmounting with invincible courage every obstacle to his political career, followed with a popular tract in explanation of Mr. Hare's scheme. The popularization of what seemed complex, and so seeming deterred the rapid reader, appeared to many ardent admirers all that was wanted to secure immediate acceptance of Mr. Hare's scheme. But even when the book was understood and approved the adoption of its plan did not necessarily follow. The main difficulty lay in the large range of the scheme. The design of the work was too vast, and it was too thoroughly executed. To throw all the constituencies of the kingdom into one and to obtain a complete picture of the electorate so created by means of preferential voting was too perfect a plan for practical acceptance. The fascination of the ideal result cannot blind us to the difficulty of proposing to any Parliament a fusion and trans-

formation of all the electoral processes of a nation. The task of advocates of Proportional Representation—to use the phrase which most simply expresses the object of Mr. Hare's scheme—has been to persuade politicians that the principle should be tried within limited areas, such as counties or divisions of counties, believing that as experience educated the electors and proved the facility of the scheme the areas might be extended so as to cover larger sections of the country.

Mr. Hare's book has gone through several editions, and as years passed he had the satisfaction of seeing its ideas widely disseminated. Societies for the study and promotion of proportional representation are found in the chief countries of Europe, in many of the states of America, and in some of our colonies. The literature of the subject exists in many tongues, and has reached very large dimensions. It may, indeed, be confessed that if we confined our attention to the United Kingdom, the practical adoption of proportional representation has not of late been so rapid as was at one time promised. Parliamentary reform was then constantly discussed, and when Mr. Disraeli's Reform Act was passed in 1867 no contention was more sharp and keen than the struggle over the application of the limited vote to the three-cornered constituencies. The adoption of the cumulative vote in the Education Act of 1870 was a more distinct and wider recognition of the principle of proportional representation. If we cannot say that the progress thus achieved has been carried further at home, we can point to an extraordinary propagation of the principle elsewhere. The House of Representatives in Illinois is elected by the cumulative vote, and several states have adopted some method of proportional representation in subordinate elections. The Government of New Zealand has twice submitted a complete scheme to its Legislature, and the subject has been warmly discussed, although both Bills were eventually withdrawn. The latest intelligence points to the incorporation of the principle of proportional representation in the reform proposals about to be introduced into Belgium, and it is understood that it was in some form adopted in the recent revision of the constitution of the canton of Ticino. But in truth it may be said that Mr. Hare was not, and could not be, greatly disturbed by these variations in the progress of proportional representation. I remember Prof. Cairnes saying to me many years since, "Hare's book proves itself: as you read it you can no more resist the conclusions than you can resist a proposition in Euclid." Where this is the persuasion of disciples the conviction of the teacher must be sure and fast. The natural serenity of Mr. Hare's temperament was unruffled by fluctuations of common opinion. He had faith in the future whatever might be the delay. So as his years passed on he remained watchful, quiet, and calm. A certain affectionate respect everywhere attended him. The Society of the Inner Temple called him to the Bench, though he never changed his stuff gown for silk. The friendship of Mr. Mill drew him to be a member of the Political Economy Club, where, till failing strength caused him to retire, he was a frequent and ever-welcome attendant. Till the death of his second wife (Archbishop Benson's sister) his days were spent at Gosbury Hill in a house and garden of his own creation, though his interest in current literature made him often seen in the drawing-room of the Athenæum. In his personal appearance Mr. Hare resembled the painter Corot—*père Corot*, as the artists of a younger generation were wont to call him—and an affinity of taste and feeling may be traced between the kindly artist whose genius saw classic pastorals around Ville d'Avray and the political thinker who delighted in the woods and commons of Claremont and Esher. Upon the death of Mrs. Hare his suburban home was broken up, and Mr. Hare flitted to Cheyne

Walk, in the immediate neighbourhood of his daughter, Mrs. Westlake, where his days were peacefully closed last week. The tale of his years was four score and five, but his children and friends were spared the sad spectacle of mental decay, and as the ripe shock is gathered, our gratitude for the past is free from admixture of pain, and the most steadfast memory can recall nothing it would desire to forget.

LEONARD COURTNEY.

#### SALE.

MESSRS. SOTHEBY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold on the 4th and 5th inst. the following books from the library of a gentleman: Hakluyt's Voyages, first edition, with the suppressed pages of Sir F. Drake's Voyage, 19l. Homer, translated by G. Chapman, 15l. Milton's Paradise Lost, first edition, 31l. 10s. Spenser's Faery Queene and Complaints, first edition, 27l. Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy, first edition, 23l. 10s. Morant's Essex, on large paper, 14l. 15s. Dickens's Works, the *édition de luxe*, 10l.; Christmas Books, 5l. 10s. Heures à l'Usage de Rome, printed on vellum in 1500, 18l. 15s. Shaw's Staffordshire, 22l. Aldine Poets, 22l. Nichols's Literary Anecdotes and History, 13l. 10s. Blomefield's Norfolk, 7l. 7s. De Foe's Robinson Crusoe, first edition, 55l. Barham's Ingoldsby Legends, first edition, 16l. 10s. Vaughan's Silex Scintillans, 5l. 10s. Suckling's Suffolk, 6l. 15s. Wood's Athenæ Oxonienses, 7l. 15s. Harleian Society's Publications, 27l. Cussans's Hertfordshire, 5l. 12s. 6d. Wither's Emblems, 21l. Keats's Endymion, first edition, 7l. 10s. Ruskin's Modern Painters, new edition, 10l. 5s. Young's Night Thoughts, with engravings by Blake, 8l. 10s.

#### 'TO BE READ AT DUSK,' BY CHARLES DICKENS.

23, Cork Street, W., May 11, 1891.

EVERY Dickens collector knows that this tale appeared in the *Keepsake* in 1852, under the editorship of Miss Power. I question, however, whether it is known that it was also issued, as was Thackeray's 'An Interesting Event,' in a separate pamphlet. By the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Tregaskis, the booksellers in Holborn, I am able to describe this pamphlet.

It consists of nineteen pages octavo. The type was reset, and differs from that used in the *Keepsake*. The title-page reads: "To be Read at Dusk. | By | Charles Dickens. | London: 1852."

The printer was the same as of the *Keepsake*, "G. Barclay, Castle St. Leicester Sq." I fear that the pamphlet is only interesting to the bibliographer, as the collector can hardly hope to possess a volume so rare as I believe this to be.

CHAS. P. JOHNSON.

#### THE DATE OF THE 'CONSTITUTION OF ATHENS.'

M. HENRI WEIL has most kindly sent me a copy of his article on the 'Constitution of Athens' in the *Journal des Savants* for April. In the *Athenæum* for February 7th I argued that the treatise must have been composed or revised between 328 and 325 B.C. M. Weil remarks this in a note, and adds, p. 200:—

"Je descends un peu plus bas en me fondant sur des données qui offrent, si je ne m'abuse, une base plus solide."

His own argument runs thus, pp. 199-201:—

"La dernière date qui y soit mentionnée directement est celle de l'archonte Céphissophon. Olympiade cxii., 4, répondant aux années 329-328 avant Jésus-Christ. Elle se trouve à la fin du chapitre liv. On peut inférer une autre date de ce qui se lit au chapitre lxi. des deux galères sacrées: l'une y porte son ancien nom de *Paralos*, l'autre ne s'appelle plus *Salaminia*, mais galère d'Ammon. Elle fut nommée ainsi parce qu'elle portait tous les ans des offrandes au temple de Zeus Ammon, évidemment par déférence pour le souverain qui prétendait être fils de ce dieu; et ce changement de nom est un acte de flatterie officielle qui implique que le

peuple d'Athènes avait décerné les honneurs divins au grand Alexandre. Or il s'y résigna en 324 (Olymp. cxiv., 1).....En 323, la mort d'Alexandre ranima le courage et les espérances du parti patriote. Athènes appella tous les Grecs à la liberté: elle dut alors débaptiser de nouveau la galère Ammonias, dont le nom rappelait les temps de servilité. En effet, les documents épigraphiques attestent l'appellation de *Salaminia* pour ces jours de noble illusion. Il s'ensuit que la dernière rédaction de l'*Ἀθηναίων πολιτεία* doit être placée dans la première année de la 114<sup>e</sup> Olympiade (324-323)."

The list of the fleet for the year 324/3 is missing; but the lists for the years 325/4 and 323/2 both return the trireme *Salaminia* as condemned, and another list mentions a quadrireme *Salaminia* a year or two afterwards, 'C.I.A.', ii. 809, d. 29; 811, b. 89; 812, a. 123. The Athenians would hardly have flattered the king by offering the god a ship which they had condemned, and were replacing by another. But there is really no ground for the suggestion that the name Ammonias was substituted for *Salaminia*.

The Athenians may have named a ship Ammonias without any allusion to Alexander, for they had a high opinion of the oracle of Ammon. But if they gave a ship this name in honour of the king, that clearly was while he merely claimed to be the son of the god. After he claimed to be a god himself they would have used some such name as *Alexandreia*.

Altogether, I do not find M. Weil's argument very convincing, and am inclined to believe that my own argument, after all, rested on somewhat firmer foundations.

Cecil Torr.

#### 'THE MEMOIRS OF JOHN MURRAY.'

##### III.

THE history of the rise and progress of the *Quarterly Review*—the principal achievement of Murray's life—occupies its due proportion of these volumes. There can be little doubt that Murray, prompted by the instinct of a born publisher as well as by feelings which he was quite sure were patriotic, was one of the first to recognize that the malign influence of the *Edinburgh Review* could only be effectually counteracted by the establishment of a rival of equal weight, worked on the same popular lines in the interests of the Government. His letter to Canning in the autumn of 1807 was probably the first move in the direction of giving a practical turn to the vague feeling prevalent among the ministerialists that "something should be done." But the time was not yet. Scott, the chief man of letters in sympathy with Canning and his friends, was still writing in the *Edinburgh*, and even beating up recruits for its staff; and had it not been for Jeffrey's ungracious and ungrateful review of 'Marmion' the alliance might have been prolonged. Its appearance, however, was duly noted and taken immediate advantage of by Canning, and, without Murray's privity, Scott was invited to be the editor of the projected counterblast. This fact, not mentioned by Dr. Smiles, is vouched for by Scott himself in a letter written to his brother Thomas and printed in Lockhart's 'Life' (1837, ii. 217). "The management of the work was much pressed upon me," wrote Scott; and Lockhart adds: "This circumstance was not revealed to Mr. Murray. I presume, therefore, the invitation must have proceeded from Mr. Canning."

It is but natural that Southey should figure largely in the story of the *Quarterly*. That he was its main support during its first quarter of a century is testified to by the uneffusive Lockhart, who said ('Life of Scott,' ii. 224) that to Southey "perhaps more than to any other single writer" the *Quarterly* "owed its ultimate success." This debt is acknowledged in these memoirs, not grudgingly, perhaps, but with less effusion. More is said here of what Southey owed to the *Quarterly*—not more than Southey himself was accustomed to acknowledge, but more, perhaps, than was strictly called for in this particular place. The general view taken



here is fairly summed up in this sentence (ii. 388):—

"Southey's chief means of support was the payments (generally 100*l.* for each article) which he received for his contributions to the *Quarterly*, but while recognising this, as he could not fail to do, as well as Murray's general kindness towards him, he allows a constant vein of discontent to show itself even in his acknowledgment of favours received."

I venture to think that this view is open to criticism. In the relation given throughout these volumes of Southey's connexion with the *Quarterly* it is almost always either stated or implied that Southey complained only or mainly of curtailment of his articles, and that the curtailment was rendered necessary by exigencies of space (e.g., i. 199). As a matter of fact, what Southey usually complained of was something essentially different—"mutilation" he called it, and, sometimes at least, called it so correctly. So far as I know, he never complained of mere curtailment, nor did he dispute an editor's right of excision. Writing to his own and Gifford's friend Grosvenor Bedford ('Life and Corr.', iv. 59), he states plainly that he has "nothing to say against any omission which may be made for political or prudential motives." He gives his correspondents an occasional concrete example of his griefs. Southey had said of Pitt "whatever may have been his merits"; this Gifford altered to "transcendent as are his merits," and Southey groaned ('Life and Corr.', iii. 348). Southey said that "Hampden might have left behind him a name scarcely inferior to Washington," and Gifford turned this into nonsense by substituting for the words italicized "a memorable name"; "not calling to mind," remarks indignant Southey, "that his name is memorable" (v. 97). I have no doubt that Southey's diffuseness often rendered pruning inevitable, and that Gifford did not *always* distort his contributor's meaning when he altered the phraseology; but it can hardly be disputed that he was sufficiently wanting in consideration and tact to account for much of Southey's "discontent" and irritation. That his feeling towards Gifford was never unkindly is amply proved by many expressions in his correspondence. After making his moan to Bedford over the maltreatment of an important historical paper,—"treated like a schoolboy's theme,"—Southey adds that, vexed as he is, he has "too much liking for Gifford to be angry with him."

Southey was often much more angry with Murray. Disputes about payments offered for contributions were not unknown, either in the reign of Gifford or of Lockhart, and 100*l.* was by no means the ordinary fee paid for an article, as assumed in these memoirs. With one or possibly two exceptions it had probably not been paid before 1816 (see 'Life and Corr.', iv. 176); but even in 1818 one finds Southey writing thus to Bedford ('Selections,' iii. 103):—

"The Megistos [Murray] thought proper when he sent me 150*l.* for them [two articles] to remind me that such prices could not be afforded unless the articles produced a decided impression.....I dare say my answer astonished him."

This system of payment by results was probably not abandoned, for a year later Southey writes to Bedford ('Life and Corr.', iv. 364):—

"If I am satisfied about the payment for my last paper, I shall recast the article upon the New Churches.....But if there be any unhandsome treatment, I will not submit to it, but strike work as bravely as a radical weaver."

Writing on the same dispute to his uncle Hill ('Selections,' iii. 167), he says he has sent back the draft first forwarded, with the intimation that he had expected 100*l.*, and was awaiting the reply. In Lockhart's day these ungracious disputes were renewed. In 1833 Southey tells Wynn that he has successfully resisted an "attempt at reducing his payment," but that it had become so uncertain in 1831 and 1832 as to inconvenience him considerably. "'Cabinet' work pays better," adds Southey,

and this expression naturally suggests a note on a matter which Dr. Smiles appears to have treated with less than his accustomed accuracy. "Mr. Murray," he writes (ii. 39, and substantially repeats at p. 112),

"always willing to render assistance, offered Southey 500*l.* a volume for a series of English Biographies, six in number, which he might collect [more correctly "expand," p. 112] from the *Lives* he had written for the *Quarterly*, but Southey was busy with his 'Book of the Church,' and did not accept the offer."

This does not accord with the circumstances as detailed in Southey's contemporary correspondence ('Selections,' iv. 164, 170). From this authority we gather that in 1830 Longmans were bringing out their "Cabinet Cyclopædia," edited by Lardner (Thackeray's "Dionysius Diddler, young, innocent, and with a fine head of hair"), and that Southey was writing for it a volume of 'Naval Biographies' for a fee of 750*l.* Murray, for his rival "Family Library," offered Southey 300*l.* for a volume on the York and Lancaster wars, which proposal Southey declined promptly, and possibly with some scorn. Murray then offered 500*l.* each for six volumes of biographies; this also Southey declined, but expressed his willingness to accept 600*l.*, having calculated that amount to be the equivalent of Longmans' pay, and to this proposition Murray acceded. The commission, however, was never executed.

Although Southey told Rickman in 1831 ('Selections,' iv. 252) that "there was no fear of getting into any ill-humour with Murray," in whom, "with all his faults, the better qualities predominate," Southey's uncompromising language regarding 'Don Juan' and the clandestine mode of its publication must have cut Murray to the quick. Then Southey, all through the years during which he was working for the *Quarterly*, preferred to publish his books with Longmans, and this want of give-and-take was doubtless disappointing to Murray. Again, in 1825 there was a disturbing incident, the full particulars of which will probably never see the light—the supersession of John Taylor Coleridge (afterwards Mr. Justice Coleridge) by Lockhart in the editorship of the *Quarterly*. In these memoirs the change is mentioned in a few smooth words. Mr. Coleridge "became so absorbed in his professional engagements, that after the issue of four numbers, he was obliged to resign his position" (ii. 219, see also ii. 198). A letter of Southey's to Rickman is quoted to show that Southey (who had done his best to further the appointment of Coleridge) was not altogether pleased with the change. But the most important passage in this letter is omitted. Following on these words quoted by Dr. Smiles, "I do not know for what reason Murray has thought proper to change his editor," Southey went on: "His own story to John Coleridge has been plumply contradicted to me by the only person who can contradict it (Sir W. Scott), and he [Murray] is so well aware that I shall not like the change, that he has not written to me on the subject" ('Selections,' iii. 514). This was written on the 4th of December, 1825. On the 2nd of May following, Southey was still sore enough to write thus to Mrs. Hughes (iv. 2): "The change in the administration of the *Quarterly Review* is "an affair in which I believe all parties were pretty equally ill-used." He adds that he is told Lockhart "is far from feeling secure in his position. In fact, no editor can feel himself secure after the treatment which John Coleridge received, and of that treatment he [Lockhart] is perfectly aware." There are other similar deliverances in Southey's published correspondence, but enough has been quoted to show that, although he may have been fully justified in making the change, Murray had failed in tact in the carrying of it out; and this view is confirmed by a long entry in Scott's recently published 'Journal' (i. 20-22), which shows that a hitch occurred even after Lockhart had con-

cluded his agreement with Murray. The passage is far too long for quotation here, but its drift is sufficiently indicated by a sentence or two. "Yesterday," writes Scott on the 26th of November, 1825,

"I had a letter from Murray in answer to one I had written in something a determined style, for I had no idea of permitting him to start from the course after my son-in-law [giving up his situation and profession, merely because a contributor or two chose to suppose gratuitously that Lockhart was too imprudent for the situation. My physis has wrought well, for it brought a letter from Murray saying all was right, that Disraeli was sent to me, not to Lockhart, and that I was only invited to write two confidential letters, and other incoherencies which intimate his fright has got into another quarter."

If I add a word more it must be of sincere thanks to all concerned in the production of an excellent book, full of interest to all lovers of literature. J. D. C.

P.S.—Since these notes were written, and since such of them as relate to Constable and Murray and to Coleridge were printed, Mr. Gladstone's pleasant *causerie* on the 'Memoirs' has appeared in *Murray's Magazine*. He too had detected the deficiencies of the account given of the two publishers' financial relations, and has supplied the same corrective references. He had also been struck by the inadequacy (or, as he prefers to call it, "niggardliness") of the proposals made to Coleridge for the 'Faust.' The biographer's avoidance of any justification may have been due to a happy unconsciousness that any was needed, but Mr. Gladstone is more sensitive, and suggests that the explanation "may have lain in his [Murray's] suspicions of Coleridge as a man of business, and in a consequent lukewarmness as to the formation of any relations with him"—an ingenious theory which melts before the fact that it was the publisher, and not the poet, who made the overtures. The circumstance that two other of the impressions against which I feared the biographer had not sufficiently guarded his readers—viz., (1) that, in Mr. Gladstone's words, "the plan [of the *Quarterly*] seems to have been eminently and exclusively his [Murray's] own," and that Murray "is evidently entitled to the honours of a founder" who appointed the editor, &c.; and (2) that "every article supplied by the pen of Southey was paid for at the rate of a hundred pounds"—have been taken very positively by Mr. Gladstone, proves, I think, that there is occasion for these concluding notes.

### Literary Gossip.

IN another column we have announced the acquisition by the Museum of Keats's letters. The manuscripts of George Eliot's novels (with the exception of 'Scenes of Clerical Life') have also become the property of the nation. They were left by her to the late Mr. Charles Lewes for his life, and at his death to the British Museum. The handwriting is beautifully neat and clear, and to each MS. is prefixed a dedication to G. H. Lewes.

ANOTHER library has also been in the way of fortune. Dr. Luard has bequeathed his unrivalled collection of Porson books and relics to Trinity College, Cambridge.

AFTER Whitsuntide Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co. will publish Mrs. Sutherland Orr's memoir of Robert Browning, under the title of 'The Life and Letters of Robert Browning.' Another work on Browning is 'Browning as a Philosophical and Religious Teacher,' by Prof. Jones, of the University College of North Wales, which Messrs. MacLehose are going to publish. In this book the author deals with Browning not simply as a poet, but as the exponent

of a system of ideas on moral and religious subjects which may fairly be called a philosophy.

A SUMMARY from the third volume of 'Talleyrand's Memoirs' will be given in the June *Century*. It will contain the replies of the diplomatist to his numerous (contemporary) detractors, and will have an introduction from his Excellency Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

IN Mr. G. A. H. Dean, who passed away at Southsea last Wednesday morning, the publishing trade has lost a well-known and respected member. The firm of "Dean & Son" was founded by his father in Leadenhall Street, if we remember rightly, and the deceased became connected with it at an early age. The chief business of the house lay in children's books and Miss Corner's popular histories. Subsequently, the acquisition of 'Debrett's Peerage and Baronetage,' and the issue of 'Debrett's House of Commons,' gave the firm a wide reputation in the trade; and Mr. Dean, on succeeding to the control of the business, moved further westwards, eventually settling in Fleet Street, and continuing the publication of coloured toy-books and literature for children, but of late years engaging in the publication of novels and other works of a general character. He was a member of the Stationers' Company and the Booksellers' Provident Institution. By all who came in contact with him he was much liked for his kindliness and generosity, and his decease has excited general regret. For some years he had been in failing health, but the end came suddenly in his seventy-first year. He had attended the first booksellers' dinner, but was unable to be present at the last. The business will be continued on the same lines by his two sons, who have shared the management for some time past.

MR. DOWNEY is retiring this month from the firm of Ward & Downey, and is going to devote himself to story-writing, in which he has already achieved distinction under the pseudonym of "F. M. Allen." A tale of the sea by Mr. Downey will be issued early in July, entitled 'Captain Lanagan's Log.' It will be illustrated, and will be followed by a short shilling volume Mr. Downey has just finished. He hopes to have a novel of the regulation size, descriptive of Irish life, ready by the end of the year.

DR. CHARLES EDWARDS has resigned the principalship of the University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, so as to enable him to go to Bala to succeed his father, the late Dr. Lewis Edwards, who was principal of the Calvinistic Methodist College there for a period of fifty-six years. A professorship in Hebrew is also to be founded at Bala. To meet the wishes of the education committees of several counties in South Wales, the Council of Aberystwyth College have resolved to appoint a lecturer in agriculture. They propose to provide a travelling dairy, and to appoint demonstrators in dairy work at suitable centres within those counties. A scheme for the formation of a company to provide a hall of residence for women students has also been sanctioned, the Council guaranteeing a fixed rental for a term of twenty-one years. A legacy of 1,000*l.* has just been left to the College.

AT the Central Criminal Court a delinquent has just been committed to prison for obtaining books by fraud from several London publishers, and a leading provincial publisher has been plundered in like manner by a youth in his employment. In such cases there seems to be no difficulty in finding a receiver for the purloined property. It may probably be assumed that employers hardly exercise sufficient care in looking after their *employés* in this direction.

WE regret to hear that the veteran publisher and bookseller Mr. Alderman Abel Heywood, of Manchester, is prostrated by illness.

A MOVEMENT is on foot amongst the booksellers' assistants in London to obtain a shortening of their hours of labour, which they regard as needlessly long. In some large towns, notably Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Manchester, business is suspended at an early hour on Saturday, and there seems no reason why a similar course should not be adopted in London.

MESSRS. SMITH & ELDER are going to publish a new volume of poems by Miss Emily Hickey, entitled 'Michael Villiers, Idealist, and other Poems.'

THE death is announced of a notable figure in the Scottish pulpit, Dr. Alexander Beith, minister of the Free North Church, Stirling. He was the author of 'Scottish Reformers and Martyrs,' 'The Woman of Samaria,' and a number of other works. Dr. Beith died on Monday last, in the ninety-third year of his age.

MISS MACKENZIE KETTLE is going to issue a new novel under the name of 'The Magic of the Pine Woods: a Tale of the Dorset Dunes,' 'A Life's Devotion,' a new novel by Lady Virginia Sandars, author of 'A Bitter Repentance,' is about to be published by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett.

THE title of the *Ladder*, Mr. Balsillie's excellent magazine, which we have noticed more than once, is in future to be the *Twentieth Century*. What will Mr. Knowles say to this?

ANOTHER copy of the original edition of 'Pauline' has turned up, said to be the eighth, and is in the possession of Miss Milard, of Teddington.

MR. T. G. LAW is to edit for the Camden Society a series of papers, preserved among the Petyt Manuscripts of the Inner Temple Library, concerning the appeal to Rome against the appointment of the Archpriest Blackwell, the dissensions between the Jesuits and the secular priests, and Roman Catholic affairs generally during the last seven years of Elizabeth's reign. The inedited papers of this collection, which, until quite recently, have been overlooked by historians, will probably form two volumes of the Society's publications.

THE Rev. William E. Addis, principal editor of 'A Catholic Dictionary,' has ready for the press a much-needed work—the documents of the Hexateuch translated and chronologically arranged, with introduction and critical notes. The original documents will be arranged in their three main divisions: (1) the oldest book of Hebrew history, including the oldest legislation; (2) the Deuteronomist; (3) the later priestly code. Later sections in each division, as far as they

can be discovered, will be distinguished by different type. The notes will specially illustrate the history of religion.

A NEW novel, the scene of which is laid in Tangiers, by Mr. Hall Caine, will begin in the *Illustrated London News* in July, and will afterwards be published by Mr. Heinemann.

A PETITION is on foot asking the First Lord of the Treasury for a pension on the Civil List for the lady novelist who is known to the world as Miss Sarah Tytler. The members of the Society of Authors are bestirring themselves in the matter, and hope to gain in the success of this appeal a proof that a grateful country does not leave the writer of fiction wholly unrecognized. Miss Tytler, who is now sixty-three and in failing health, has written more than one hundred novels and tales, and on an average she has received about 100*l.* each for them. It has, therefore, especially with domestic obligations to discharge, not been possible to lay by an income for old age. It would be interesting to know how much the publishers made out of her novels. If their profits on an average exceeded Miss Tytler's would it not be a graceful act on their part to contribute the surplus towards any fund raised on her behalf?

MR. SWAN SONNENSCHNEIN writes:—

"While thanking you very sincerely for the kind words you say for 'The Best Books,' may I point out that the error in the spelling of Miss E. J. Hasell's name, to which you call attention, occurs only twice in the four references to it, and that the 'Authors and Titles Index'—which contains the chief entry, comprising as it does references to all the others—has it correctly spelt and placed? In the reissue of the book from the stereotype plates these and other similar errors which have been discovered will be corrected. I shall be extremely glad if those who have discovered mistakes of any kind, or have suggestions to offer, would communicate with me as soon as possible. I think it is to the interest of every one that a book of this kind should be made as accurate as possible, and I am prepared to devote as much work and money to this end as may be required. I may say that, in response to numerous requests, I have arranged to bring out periodical supplements to the book, keeping it constantly up to date."

MR. SONNENSCHNEIN has misspelt the name of the author of 'John Halifax' twice, Mr. Farjeon's once, and the title of Mr. Rider Haggard's tale appears as "Alan Quartermain."

THE Clothworkers' Company have given a donation of 250*l.* to the Extension Fund of the Maria Grey Training College, which now amounts to 7,742*l.*

THE Rev. W. A. Griffiths, of Sketty, has a book in the press, 'The History of Hymnology in Wales,' in the vernacular. It is the first attempt on the subject.

THE *National Review*, published since its foundation in 1883 by Messrs. W. H. Allen & Co., has been transferred to Mr. Edward Arnold, who will issue the June number.

AT Messrs. Hodgson's rooms last week a collection of the H. B. caricatures was sold. It consisted of 620 of the pictures in six half-bound volumes, accompanied by vol. i. of the historical keys, and realized five guineas, a West-End bookseller being the purchaser.

A HIGH school for girls has been opened at Berkhamstead. It receives a small en-



dowment from the foundation of the grammar school of Henry VIII's time. A grant of 60% for technical education has been made by the Herts County Council.

At the sale of the late Mr. Vaughan's books and engravings, which is to take place at Sotheby's in November, a grangerized edition of the letters of Madame de Sévigné—one monster volume weighing forty pounds—will be sold. It contains unpublished letters of Madame de Sévigné; autographs of Louis XIV. and his ministers, Richelieu, &c.; 365 portraits; 1,293 prints and drawings, &c. There is also a Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' with over two hundred engravings.

A MEMORIAL was unveiled last week in Cathcart Cemetery, near Glasgow, to the memory of Robert W. Thom, author of 'The Epochs,' 'Jock o' the Knowe,' and other poems. The monument, of white Sicilian marble, bears in an incised oval a relief portrait head by Mr. D. W. Stevenson, R.S.A.

DASTUR DARAB PESHOTAN SANJANA, of Bombay, has offered a MS. of the Yasna, through Dr. Mills, to the Bodleian Library, on the sole condition of his receiving a legible photograph of it. This MS. is not very ancient, but its original can be traced to the eleventh century. It is a well-known document and is greatly treasured, as it represents a family of MSS. which are independent of the others. If this gift is accepted, the Bodleian Library will possess three Yasna MSS. unequalled in importance by any other three extant.

MESSRS. W. & R. CHAMBERS have in the press a cheap edition, uniform with the 'Traditions of Edinburgh,' of the 'History of the Rebellion of 1745-6,' by Robert Chambers. It is provided with a copious index.

DR. GEIGER, the editor of the *Goethe-Jahrbuch*, has in preparation a 'Bibliographie der Goethe-Literatur für 1890.' This supplementary volume will contain contributions from the distinguished *Goethe-forscher* Herr G. v. Loeper and other German critics.

DR. JAN DE LAET has just died in Antwerp at the age of seventy-four. He had represented the city in the Belgian Chamber of Deputies for many years. He was one of the most popular Flemish writers and almost the oldest of the leaders of the modern "Flemish movement." He was a physician by calling, but from early in life devoted his time almost exclusively to literature. He founded the three newspapers, *Vlāmisch Belgie*, *Vlaam'sche Belgen*, and *Het Vaderland*. He was also one of the popular Flemish orators.

It is said that a movement is on foot among the Berlin publishers to petition the Prussian Diet to rescind the regulation which makes it compulsory on them to present a copy of each new work both to the university and royal libraries.

THE sale of the first parts of two great libraries is announced from Paris—of those of M. Hérédia (May 22nd to 30th) and of M. Piot (June 1st to 5th). M. Hérédia acquired the whole of the Salva collection, and largely added to it. The library consists of some ten thousand works, and will be disposed of in three or four sales. The first

1,500 lots, which are now to be brought to the hammer, relate to theology, jurisprudence, natural science, and fine art,—dancing, sport, fencing, horsemanship, &c., being included under fine art.

THOSE of the recent Parliamentary Papers which are likely to be of the most interest to our readers are Trade and Navigation Accounts, United Kingdom, for April (7d.); and a Return showing the Number, Ages, &c., of Certificated Teachers employed in Public Elementary Schools during the year ended August 31st, 1890 (1d.).

## SCIENCE

### GEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

*Asbestos, its Properties, Occurrence, and Uses, with some Account of the Mines of Italy and Canada.* By Robert H. Jones. (Crosby Lockwood & Son.)—Mr. Jones has for several years been interested in asbestos mines and in the various industrial applications to which fibrous fire-resisting minerals generally lend themselves. He has, he tells us, let no opportunity pass of gaining information of all kinds and from all sources respecting such minerals and their uses. In the course of time he thus accumulated a very large number of notes on the subject. These he then set to work to put in order and digest, and the result is the book before us. The book is not an ordinary one, and it is not easy to class it satisfactorily; but it is decidedly a compilation of considerable value, comprising many facts which it would be very difficult to find elsewhere. It is not the work of a geologist, a mineralogist, a miner, or a patent monger, but it partakes of the character of all these. It resembles most, perhaps, an abnormally long and full article in a technological encyclopedia. The author uses the term "asbestos" in its widest sense, and includes under it all the fibrous varieties of serpentine, amphibole, and pyroxene, from the silkiest to the most rigid. His descriptions of the different kinds—mountain wood, mountain leather, mountain paper, mountain cork, mountain flax, chrysotile, picroilite, crocidolite, &c.—are chiefly at second hand and taken from quite a crowd of well-known authorities. He is more at home, and speaks obviously with more personal knowledge, when dealing with the sources of supply of these minerals, and when discussing their quality and economic importance. The Canadian mines or quarries—the output of which has increased from 300 tons in 1879 to over 6,000 tons in 1889, and yet by no means keeps pace with the demand—are very fully described. The mineral worked there is chrysotile or serpentine asbestos, and occurs in unusually large masses in those extensive areas which in North America are occupied by serpentine rocks of great antiquity. It will be a surprise to many to learn, with reference to these regions, that "mining for asbestos, properly conducted, shows a more steady return for the money invested, with less elements of risk, than mining for any other known mineral"—a statement which Mr. Jones emphasizes by means of italics. The account of the Italian mines, where true asbestos (fibrous amphibole) is worked, is less detailed, and mostly borrowed from Mr. Boyd. The author regards Russia and South Africa, especially the latter, as the probable competitors with Canada and Italy as asbestos-producing countries in time to come. It is, however, when the uses to which these stone fibres can be put are enumerated that this monograph is likely to interest the general reader. These uses are so various, sometimes so unexpected, and the possibilities of the future so unlimited, that the chapters devoted to them are anything but dry reading. Lamp-wicks, boiler packings and jacketings, incombustible

felt and millboard, ropes, breech stoppers for big guns, washers for safety lamps and time fuses, charge preservers for torpedoes and dynamite shells, coating for ironclads, cloth for balloons (adopted by the Russian Government), coverings for the safe carriage of explosives in war time, linings for safes and deed boxes, mail bags, *bâches* for military waggons, perpetual lint which only needs to be burnt in order to be purified, fireproof coverings for floors and roofs (a common application in America), curtains, scenery, and properties in theatres, movable shields to prevent the spread of fires, clothes for firemen, partitions for cold storage and refrigerating chambers, filters of all sorts, pipe-joints, furnace linings, fireproof paint, insulators, paper, gloves, stokers' aprons, stove piping, lamp shades, cigarette paper, tobacco pipes, inner soles and linings for boots and shoes, moulds for type foundries and jewellers' work, soldering blocks for watchmakers—these are some only of the things which are or have been made of asbestos! To smokers we commend the following:—

"The last new thing in this line is a 'tobacco paper and compound tobacco asbestos mixture.' The inventor makes paper from tobacco, rendering it more fibrous by adding a percentage of asbestos. The paper is cut up like cigarette paper, and a number of these leaflets are put up together in book form. To use it you take out a leaf and roll it up between your fingers, and it is then ready for smoking. As asbestos has neither taste nor smell, it does not interfere with the flavour of the tobacco, whilst the evil effects of smoking paper are obviated. The mixture is so made up that the asbestos is not observable in the mixture [*sic*]. It is very cool to smoke and consumes the nicotine in the tobacco, whilst it burns right down to the bottom of the pipe. A pipe smoked with this tobacco-asbestos is said to be always dry and to leave no filthy moisture in the stem."

In the last two chapters (xi. and xii.) an account is given of a number of fibrous substances other than asbestos—such as slag wool, Pele's hair, woodite, whaleite, wool, cotton, silk, spider-web, spun glass, quartz fibre, &c. It should be noted that Mr. Jones's book is amply furnished with good woodcuts and with eight admirable photographic plates (colotypes), in which the texture of the minerals depicted is very successfully reproduced.

*Aspects of the Earth: a Popular Account of some Familiar Geological Phenomena.* By N. S. Shaler. (Smith, Elder & Co.)—In this very handsome volume Prof. Shaler has reprinted some half dozen beautifully illustrated articles, which most of us welcomed with admiration when they appeared in *Scribner's Magazine*. The stability of the earth—dealing with earthquakes—volcanoes, cavern and cavern life, rivers and valleys, the instability of the atmosphere, the forests of North America, and the origin and nature of soils, are the subjects treated of, the last furnishing the only previously unpublished paper. Being for the most part a mere reissue, we need only call attention to the luxurious manner in which Prof. Shaler's charming papers are once more brought before the world. Almost all the illustrations are from photographs, and are engraved with that skill to which *Harper's*, *Scribner's*, and the *Century* have accustomed the British public for some years.

### PROF. SCHÖNFELD.

It is with great regret that we announce the death of Dr. Eduard Schönfeld, Director of the Observatory and Professor of Astronomy at Bonn, which occurred on the 1st inst. in the sixty-third year of his age. Born at Hildburgshausen on the 22nd of December, 1828, he studied at the polytechnic schools at Cassel and Hanover, and completed his education at the University of Marburg. It was at the latter place that he conceived that taste for astronomical science which led to the subsequent devotion of his life to it. In 1852 he went first to Bonn, and became a pupil and assistant

to Argelander, then commencing his famous 'Durchmusterung,' or survey of all the stars of the northern hemisphere down to the ninth magnitude (including, indeed, a considerable number somewhat fainter than that). Seven years later Schönfeld was appointed Director of the Observatory at Mannheim, where he devoted special attention to the study and observation of the variable stars, his two catalogues of which are in the hands of every astronomer. On the death of Argelander in 1875, Schönfeld was nominated his successor both as professor at the University and Director of the Observatory, where his principal work was the extension of the 'Durchmusterung' to stars in zones down to 23° of southern declination.

#### WHO WAS WALTER MERLE?

62, Camden Square, N.W.

I AM just reproducing what is believed to be the oldest journal of the weather in existence, and I can find out very little about the man who kept it. As the journal is for the years 1337-1344 this is, perhaps, not remarkable. His name was Walter Merle; he was a Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, and, from his remarks, he seems to have spent part of his time at Oxford, and part of it in Lyndesay (i.e., North Lincolnshire). From his name I suppose that he was of French origin, and this seems corroborated by (what is doubtless known to others, but which I have only just noticed) the frequency of French forms in the names of places in Lincolnshire. Out of 780 villages and places in that county, twenty are more or less French, and eighteen out of the twenty are in the northern half of the county.

As far as I can ascertain there is only one Merle family now in London, and it is of French origin, having come over during the Revolution only a century since. This is, therefore, no help in my search after records of Walter Merle, who died more than five hundred years since.

Merle mentions two towns or villages, probably in Lincolnshire, which at present I cannot identify: "Danmgor" or "Daumgor," and "Sensterne." Any help will be most acceptable.

G. J. SYMONS.

#### SOCIETIES.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—May 11.—Mr. F. Galton, V.P., in the chair.—The following gentlemen were elected Fellows: Sir A. C. Lyall, Col. W. Larkins-Walker, Dr. J. W. Mathews, Rev. J. C. Roberts, Messrs. J. S. Burroughs, C. J. R. Fraser, J. H. Parker, W. A. Prince, and T. Rhodes.—The paper read was 'The Benue and its Northern Tributary, the Kibbe,' by Major C. M. Macdonald.

**GEOLOGICAL.**—May 6.—Dr. A. Geikie, President, in the chair.—Mr. B. Dunstan was elected a Fellow.—The following communications were read: 'On a Retic Section at Pylle Hill, or Totter Down, Bristol,' by Mr. E. Wilson, and 'A Microscopic Study of the Inferior Oolite of the Cotteswold Hills, including the Residues Insoluble in Hydrochloric Acid,' by Mr. E. Wethered.

**ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.**—May 7.—Mr. G. E. Fox in the chair.—Mr. E. Green gave a paper 'On Bath as a Roman City.' The argument, illustrated by several drawings, went to show that the Roman plan of the city was not as hitherto accepted, having Stall Street for the main central thoroughfare, but that Stall Street was an early English street made when the priory grounds were enclosed, and so laid down over the Roman ruins. The many finds in this street, including a hypocaust, found in 1777 and still remaining *in situ*, were noticed in proof. The Fosse road, which was the Roman road through the city, but eastward of Stall Street, entering by the North Gate, passed on in a straight line through the site of the priory church and grounds, forming the eastward boundary of the baths, and continuing southward to the river. A street still traceable existed westward of Stall Street, passing the western front of the baths, a frontage always supposed to have been formed by Stall Street. Some suggestions on the question how strangers, coming for cure or otherwise, were lodged in Roman times concluded an interesting paper.—The Chairman, after a few comments, re-

marked that in Roman bathing-places traces of arrangements for the accommodation of visitors had been discovered, especially at Stabia on the southern shores of the Bay of Naples.—Mr. J. P. Harrison exhibited profiles of Roman capitals and bases found at Bath (some with two hollow chamfers resembled very closely mouldings at Deerhurst, Tewkesbury, and the Confessor's church at Westminster); also an example of the "Attic base," copied in early work at the east end of Bath Abbey Church. It occurs in the south aisle of the choir of Bernay Abbey in Normandy, c. 1015. According to M. Viollet-le-Duc, bases of this form were not used in France after the commencement of the eleventh century, and they are not found in the Conqueror's church at Caen.

**ZOOLOGICAL.**—April 29.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Prof. Flower, President, in the chair.—The report of the Council, read by Mr. Slater, stated that the number of Fellows on the 1st of January, 1891, was 3,046, and that the number of Fellows elected or readmitted in 1890 was 121, being four less than the corresponding number in 1889. Since the last anniversary two Foreign Members and eleven Corresponding Members had been elected to fill vacancies in those lists. The number of animals in the Society's collection on the 31st of December last was 2,256, of which 693 were mammals, 1,273 birds, and 290 reptiles.—Mr. W. T. Blanford, Dr. A. Günther, Mr. E. W. N. Holdsworth, Sir A. K. Rolit, M.P., and Mr. Howard Saunders were elected into the Council in the place of the retiring members; and Prof. Flower was re-elected President; Mr. C. Drummond, Treasurer; and Mr. P. L. Slater, Secretary.—The President handed the Silver Medal of the Society to Mr. T. Edmondston, who attended on the part of Mrs. U. Edmondston, of Bunsess, Unst, Shetland, and to Mr. A. P. Purves who attended on behalf of Mr. R. T. C. Scott, of Melby, Shetland, in recognition of the effective protection accorded by them and their families respectively to the great skua at its breeding places in the Shetland Islands.—The library had been kept in good working order during the year. A number of accessions had been received. In the gardens the only new work carried out in 1890 had been the completion of the improvements of the monkey-house, but a large number of repairs and renewals of the different buildings in the gardens had been made and other minor improvements had been carried out. The number of visitors to the gardens during the year 1890 had been 640,987, the corresponding number in 1889 having been 644,579.

**MAY 5.**—Prof. Flower, President, in the chair.—The Secretary read a report on the additions to the menagerie during April, 1891, and called special attention to the arrival of what appeared to be an adult male example of the lesser orang (*Simia morio*), obtained at Sarawak, and to a great-billed tern (*Phaethusa magnirostris*).—Mr. Slater opened a discussion on the fauna of British Central Africa, and gave an account of the principal authorities that have already written on the subject.—Mr. Slater was followed by Mr. G. A. Boulenger, who read a paper 'On the State of our Knowledge of the Reptiles and Batrachians of British Central Africa.'—The discussion was continued by Mr. E. A. Smith, who read a note on the molluscan fauna of British Central Africa; and by Mr. E. T. Newton, who communicated some remarks on the geology of British Central Africa, stating several points to which special attention should be directed.—Remarks on various branches of the same subject were made by Dr. Günther, Mr. O. Thomas, Mr. Stebbing, Mr. Salvin, and Mr. Beddard.—Mr. T. D. A. Cockerell read notes on some slugs of the Ethiopian region, based on specimens in the collection of the British Museum.—Dr. C. J. Forsyth-Major read a paper containing a summary of our knowledge of the extinct mammals of the family Giraffidae.—Communications were read from the Hon. L. W. Rothschild, on a new pigeon of the genus *Carpophaga*, from Chatham Island, South Pacific, proposed to be called *Carpophaga chathamensis*, and by Col. Beddome, on some new land-shells from the Indian region.

**ENTOMOLOGICAL.**—May 6.—Mr. F. Du Cane Godman, President, in the chair.—Mr. R. A. Dallas-Beeching, Mr. H. Shortridge-Clarke, M. L. Fairmaire, Mr. W. Reid, and Mr. N. M. Richardson were elected Fellows.—Dr. D. Sharp exhibited a number of eggs of *Dytiscus marginalis* laid on the sheath of a species of reed, and commented on the manner of their oviposition, which he said had been fully described by Dr. Régimbart.—The Rev. A. E. Eaton exhibited a collection of Psychodæ from Somersetshire, including six species of Psychoda, eleven species of Periconia, and one species of Ulomyia.—Mr. M. Lachlan commented on the interesting nature of the exhibition.—Mr. P. Crowley exhibited a specimen of *Prothoe caledonia*, a very handsome butterfly from Perak; and a specimen of another

equally handsome species of the same genus from Tonghou, Burnah, which was said to be undescribed.—The Secretary (Mr. H. Goss) read a letter from Mr. Merrifield, pointing out that the statement made by Mr. Fenn, at the meeting of the Society on the 1st of April last, of his views on the effects of temperature in causing variation in Lepidoptera, was incorrect; he (Mr. Merrifield) had never suggested what might happen to *Taniocampa instabilis*, and had expressly stated that he had found a reduction of the temperature below 57° to produce no effect, whereas in Mr. Fenn's experiments the temperature must have been below 40°.—The Secretary also read a letter from Sir S. A. Blackwood, Secretary of the Post Office, in answer to the memorial submitted on behalf of the Society to the Postmaster-General, asking that small parcels containing scientific specimens might be sent to places abroad at the reduced rates of postage applicable to packets of *bona fide* trade patterns and samples. The letter intimated that, so far as the English Post Office was concerned, scientific specimens sent by sample post to places abroad would not be stopped in future.

**CHEMICAL.**—May 7.—Dr. J. H. Gladstone, V.P., in the chair.—The following Fellows were duly elected: Messrs. A. E. Bell, C. H. Bate, E. A. Barnes, W. Bate, R. P. Charles, W. J. Cooper, F. A. Evans, G. J. Fowler, J. Fitze, J. A. Foster, B. H. Gibbins, W. L. Hepe, W. B. Hart, W. H. Jossland, F. S. Kipping, A. Lauder, Rev. E. N. Langham, J. Leicester, G. R. Morrison, W. Macdonald, C. A. Mitchell, F. J. Morrill, L. Ough, P. M. Randall, J. A. Storey, A. Searl, J. F. Tocher, C. G. F. Thonger, and J. Wild.—The following papers were read: 'The Action of Alkalis on the Nitro-Compounds of the Paraffin Series,' by Messrs. Wyndham R. Dunstan and T. S. Dymond, 'Some New Addition Compounds of Thiocarbamide which afford Evidence of its Constitution,' by Dr. J. E. Reynolds, 'The Action of Acetic Anhydride on Substituted Thiocarbamides; and an Improved Method for preparing Aromatic Mustard Oils,' by Mr. E. A. Werner, 'The Decomposition of Silver Chloride by Light,' by Mr. A. Richardson, 'The Addition of the Elements of Alcohol to the Etheral Salts of Unsaturated Acids,' by Dr. T. Purdie and Mr. W. Marshall, 'Notes on the Azo-Derivatives of β-Naphthylamine,' by Mr. R. Meldola and Mr. F. Hughes, 'A Method for the Estimation of Nitrates,' by Dr. G. McGowan, and 'New Benzilic Derivatives of Thiocarbamide,' by Dr. A. E. Dixon.

**INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—May 12.—Sir J. Cooke, President, in the chair.—It was announced that seven Associate Members had been transferred to the class of Members, and five Students had been admitted.—The last ballot of the session resulted in the election of three Members, eleven Associate Members, and one Associate.—It was announced that there would be no meeting on Whitsun Tuesday, May 19th; also that the Annual General Meeting of Corporate Members only—to receive the report of the Council, the statement of accounts, and to elect the Council for the ensuing year—would take place on Tuesday, May 26th, at 8 P.M.

**NEW SHAKSPEARE.**—May 8.—Dr. F. J. Furnivall in the chair.—Mr. R. G. Moulton read a paper by Prof. Dorchester, of Boston University, U.S.A., on the character of Hamlet. While in some of Shakspeare's dramas the characters, like a wreath of flowers, divided the interest between them, the fact that in others the interest was concentrated on a single character necessitated, Prof. Dorchester thought, the most careful study of character in these instances. In this case, the first element in the making of character to be considered was that of heredity—the effect on Hamlet's character of what he inherited from his parents' natures and from the Teutonic race he belonged to—a race melancholic in temperament, subject to exaltations, carousals, and corresponding fits of depression. Unlike Laertes, his opposite in every respect, who is satisfied with external appearances, Hamlet is all for essentials; he must transmute every feeling into thought, unlike Romeo, for whom feeling is sufficient; and with his rooted disinclination for action, he remains the student and amateur. He was the direct opposite to what Gerivinus believes to have been Shakspeare's ideal man—the man of action, as portrayed in Henry V. Over-reflection, and a want of the instant radiation of thought into action, were the sources of disturbance in his character. The next element in the shaping of his character is found in the circumstances of his life—the influence of a great sorrow, without the solace of employment. Then we have to consider his carnal nature, with his will and intellect opposing it. What was it kept his carnal nature in check and stayed his hand from revenge? He was no coward. It was his intellect and lofty moral



nature which resisted the murderous suggestions of the ghost, and forbade him to contemplate the killing of Claudius as a duty. Even when he eventually kills him it is in a moment of exasperation; and he is never less himself, never less the real Hamlet, than in that final scene of death.—A discussion followed.

**ARISTOTELIAN.**—May 4.—Mr. S. H. Hodgson, President, in the chair.—A paper was read by Rev. H. Rashdall 'On the Principle of Authority in its Relation to Ethics.' The paper started with a criticism of rational utilitarianism as expounded in Prof. Sidgwick's 'Methods of Ethics.' Accepting his three axioms of prudence, rational benevolence, and equity, the reader dissented from his hedonistic interpretation of ultimate good. Even on Prof. Sidgwick's own premises benevolence ought to be included in the conception of the good which it is right to promote for others; but other elements must be recognized in the supreme *eudaimonia* if utilitarianism is to be reconciled with the parts of our moral consciousness, *e.g.*, truth and purity. This modification of the utilitarian criterion involves practically the admission of "intuitions," though not as to the morality of particular acts, but as to the value of ultimate ends. But these intuitions are not equally strong in all persons, and in some are very weak, or even non-existent. The average man takes them on authority, though more or less confirmed by his own weaker moral intuitions; and few men, even the *φρόνιμοι*, are wholly independent of the judgment of other *φρόνιμοι*. The authority, however, must be accepted on moral grounds. The man concludes that the judgments of those whose general moral principles and character commend themselves to his moral consciousness are likely to be right, even where his own intuitions are weak or defective. This admission supplies a basis for the ascription to Jesus Christ of moral authority, which to those who admit his sinlessness or perfection must amount to moral infallibility—an admission which by itself approximates to the admission of a Divine sonship. It also supplies a basis for the recognition of an authority—though not an infallible authority—in the Church. The value of this authority in ethical matters is much higher than in pure theology. An ideal church would be an organ for the expression of the highest ethical consciousness. No church has ever been more than an approximation to this ideal, but, with all reserves, actual churches have assisted to give expression to this diffused Christian consciousness by which the received moral code has been largely determined.—The paper was followed by a discussion.

**SHORTHAND.**—May 5.—Mr. H. Richter, President, in the chair.—Mr. C. W. Reece was elected a Fellow.—The President read a paper 'On Phrasing,' with examples; and a discussion followed, showing a general opinion that "phrasing," except for the very commonest expressions, was impracticable in rapid writing, and therefore should not be encouraged to any great extent by the theorist.—Mr. E. Pocknell read some 'Notes on the Bailey Shorthand Collection' in the Manchester Free Reference Library. The catalogue of this valuable collection is now printed, and contains over one thousand entries of printed volumes and forty or fifty manuscripts. The collection comprises some scarce and rare works, and some publications that have not yet been noticed in the published bibliographies of shorthand.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- TUES. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Betterment Period of Stage History,' Mr. W. Archer.
- WED. Meteorological, 7.—'Vertical Circulation of the Atmosphere in Relation to the Formation of Storms,' Mr. W. H. Dines; 'Broken Spectra in a London Fog,' Mr. A. W. Clayton; 'Account of the "Leste," or Hot Wind of Madeira,' Dr. H. C. Taylor.
- Microscopical, 8.—'Illuminating Apparatus,' Mr. E. M. Nelson; 'A New Cysticercus and the Tænia produced from It,' Mr. T. B. Rossiter.
- THURS. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Orchestra and the Overture,' Dr. A. C. Mackenzie.
- Electrical Engineers, 3.
- Chemical, 3.
- British Archaeological Association, 8.—'Discovery of a Roman Colonnade at Lincoln,' Mr. G. Allis; 'The Padstow Crosses, Cornwall,' Mr. A. Langdon.
- FRI. United Service Institution, 3.—'Masts and Sails as a Means of Training,' Capt. C. Johnstone.
- Royal Institution, 9.—'The Molecular Process in Magnetic Induction,' Prof. J. A. Ewing.
- SAT. Royal Institution, 3.—'The Artificial Production of Cold,' Mr. H. G. Harris.
- Botanic, 3.—Election of Fellows.

#### Science Gossip.

At the soirée of the Royal Society held last week electrical inventions took the chief place, Mr. Crookes exhibiting some of his latest experiments with electricity and high vacua, Prof. Schuster some forms of Clark cells, Mr. Wimshurst a new form of electrical influence

machine, Messrs. Gordon & Co. a new regulator for electric light mains, Mr. Crompton a method of obtaining accurately submultiples of the ohm, and MM. Richard Frères some new self-recording instruments. Mr. Shelford Bidwell had some very attractive exhibits, notably a selenium lamp-lighter, which lights an incandescent lamp automatically when darkness comes on, and a selenium alarm, for calling attention to the accidental extinction of a ship's light or railway signal lamp, the extinction or even the shading of the light causing an electric bell to ring. Among the other exhibits the most noticeable were, perhaps, Prof. Seeley's gigantic fossil reptile, *Parasaurus bairii*, which he recently excavated from the trias, Karoo, Cape Colony, and Prof. Carrington Bolton's musical sand from Arabia, the United States of America, and the Hawaiian Islands.

PROF. MAES has found in the Biblioteca Angelica at Rome a new codex of the work of Giorgio Pachimeres entitled 'De Quatuor Mathematicis.' From this discovery it would appear that the five copies of this work which exist in the Paris National Library are copied from the Angelica manuscript.

THE death is announced of Prof. Becquerel, the distinguished physicist.

#### FINE ARTS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEENTH EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN.—5, Pall Mall East, from 10 till 6.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 1s. ALFRED D. FRIPP, R. W. S., Secretary.

HANOVER GALLERY, 47, New Bond Street, W.—EXHIBITION OF WATER COLOURS by Dutch Artists, under the patronage of H.R.H. the Duchess of ALBANY; also Works by Rosa Bonheur, Corot, Troyon, Dupré, Diaz, Daubigny, Isabey, Cazin, Rousseau, Madrazo, Courbet, Millet, &c.

EARLY ENGLISH SCHOOL.—SHEPHERDS' SPRING EXHIBITION includes choice works by Sir J. Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Constable, Crome, Cotman, Stark, Vincent, Hogarth, Morland, Wilson, Bonington, &c.—Shepherd Brothers' Gallery, 27, King Street, St. James's Square.

GAINSBOROUGH GALLERY, 25, Old Bond Street.—HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture, 'MAY DAY, MAGDALEN TOWER.' Open daily 10 o'clock. Admission, 1s.

#### THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

(Second Notice.)

HAVING spoken of the greater number of the pictures by men of note to be found in the exhibition, we may return to Gallery I. and proceed to say something about the remaining paintings, putting the figure pictures before the landscapes, and taking each painter's works together. Consequently we begin with *Correspondence* (No. 2), by Mr. C. M. Newton, a damsel sitting at a desk and reading a letter. The way in which she rests her head upon her hand is simple and natural, but her legs seem too small. The colour is dry and the work rather flat, still the whole is pleasing.—Of the simpler genre pictures Mr. C. T. Garland's *A Happy Pair* (3) is by no means the worst. The design is lively and the expressions are capital; but the handling and execution lack refinement, the colour is a little crude, and the girl's legs are not impeccable.—Mr. Pettie is seldom happy as a portrait painter, and this year is decidedly unfortunate. It is hard to say whether Mrs. Stewart Freeman (14) or her painter is the more to be pitied. Surely Mr. Pettie need not have reproduced a jaundiced complexion, a rough and coarse skin, and such general lack of grace of expression and demeanour. The drawing of some of the features, especially of the eyes, is, to say the least of it, open to question.—No. 5 Mr. E. Long calls *The Spinster*, and under another name it has been engraved better than it was painted. A slender girl in white sits at a spinning wheel, which she evidently does not know how to manage; she turns and looks at us in a fatuous manner. The handling is thin, the impasto poor and meagre; the head seems a little too big, and a sub-tint of dull purple in the carnations is not welcome.—It was not kind of the

hangers to place within sight of this feeble production the life-size portrait of Lady L. D. Lowe (32), by Mr. H. T. Wells, and other sound instances. Lady L. D. Lowe is dressed in a blue cloak, and has been painted with evident sincerity and faith in art. The colour, however, is rather cold.

The *Town Gallants* (42) of Mr. S. Lucas does not justify his election to the Associateship; the execution is thin and the handling poor and without spirit. The town gallants are a couple of scamps whose looks betray the "getting up" of the stage-manager and his assistants. However, the masses of colour and light and shade have been employed in a spirited and clever way.—A dashing sketch is Mr. R. W. Macbeth's *Badminton in the Studio* (49). The figure, which is painted with great spirit, and the coloration of the whole work, including the player's red hair, green dress, scarlet shoes, and white of the screen behind her, are highly attractive. It is a good example of a clever style which is not common here. The painting of the convex mirror on the wall indicates the artist's dexterity, a quality which is as conspicuous in this small example as in the more ambitious 'In the Cider Orchard' (178) and 'Cider-making' (350), of which we have already written.—The accomplished draughtsmanship of Mr. L. Fildes's capital portrait of Mrs. Lockett Agnew (57) must not blind us to its somewhat mechanical character, nor prevent the visitor from enjoying the animated expression of the face, the natural air of the simple figure, and the deft modelling of the cheek and throat, an excellent instance of brush play.—What may be called a landscape with figures has been sent by Mr. R. C. W. Bunney, a name new to us, under the title of *A Sea Idyl* (70), and representing a merman, his wife and family disporting on the sandy seashore while the big waves slowly rise and lazily fall. The seascape, though a little painty, is very good, while there is quaintness and energy in the well-designed, though rather scattered figures. These figures are slight, and the picture at large is rather cold as well as deficient in brilliancy. The subject deserved more careful working out.—The real subject of *The Lass that loves a Sailor* (71) of Mr. Yeend King is a group of old red-brick houses on the bank of a stream on the East coast; a neat, bright, and pretty figure of a girl in a cottage garden is introduced to complete the picture. It is cleverly painted, but with a somewhat heavy hand, and it lacks transparency and variety of the substances (all of which could not be opaque in nature) which are in question. Apart from this, wealth of local colour in strong tints and a robust style we have not before found in the works of this artist characterize the picture.

*On Strike* (77) is Mr. Herkomer's diploma picture, and proves itself at least four times bigger than the design and technique deserve. Surely Mr. Herkomer need not have gone to so much expense for canvas and pigments to express all this unstudied and ugly group of life-size figures at the door of a house can convey. The best part of the picture is the baby, the scowling image of its father, who himself does nothing but scowl. It is manifest that Mr. Herkomer started his picture without an object or definite idea of any sort. Even the man's corduroys, which are, of course, life size, are painted in a scrambling manner which may save trouble, but is neither artistic nor skilful, and is untrue as to colour, empty of form, and outrageously defective, as well as deficient in draughtsmanship. Below the waists of the figures there is not an inch of canvas with the least technical value, or significance of any sort. One may dispense with finish when there is nothing better than a pair of corduroy breeches of this unstudied kind in question, but, even in a diploma picture, something of the nature of meaning is, or

ought to be, indispensable. Besides, if Mr. Herkomer, whose work is often pregnant with meaning, had nothing to tell in the lower half of this production, why does he propose to occupy so much of the Diploma Gallery with a weak sketch of a pair of breeches? The scene is meant to be out of doors, but the illumination is that of an interior!—Mr. Orchardson's *W. Gibbey, Esq.* (82), a life-size figure contemplating a medal, is by no means interesting. There are not a few ugly points about it, and it is distinguished by a peculiarly flimsy mode of execution, which is regretted by technical judges, even if they cannot gainsay the cleverness and extreme facility with which the face is painted, the spirit of the portraiture, and the homogeneity of the work as a whole.

The landscapes and minor subjects in Gallery I. are, besides those we have already commended, Miss C. M. Wood's *Thistledown and Cape Gooseberries* (11) in a brass vase, distinguished by good and deft artistic work, colour, and textural imitation; the *Evening* (12) of Mr. H. H. Robinson, pale twilight on a line of trees, which is sound and effective; the *Early Summer* (15) of Mr. H. W. B. Davis, a park-like prospect of glowing light on sward enriched with flowers and trees clad in massive foliage, and a distance full of light and truth; Mr. A. Hulk's *Late Autumn* (41), a view of a pond surrounded by faded herbage and foliage, which is rather slight, but warm and silvery, showing, withal, an unusual feeling for tone-refinements and air; Mr. W. A. Howgate's "*In Early Autumn's Brilliant Glow*" (53), hanging over a door, a vista of a shallow stream which looks good and is true, yet is rather the beginning of a good work than a complete specimen of art; the *Moorland Road* (56) of Mr. W. Linnell, Welsh hilltops in thundery weather, clad in intensely coloured heather, although rather heavily touched, rich in tone and tint, and well massed; the *Sunset Calm* of Mr. C. W. Wyllie (59), delineating the Thames, a group of old houses, a lock gate, the river's surface of autumnal silver in a perfect treasury of tints, very delicate, harmonious, and strong—a broad, soft, and vivid landscape; the *Drear November* (60) of Mr. F. S. Spenlove, a moorland waste in its latest autumn garb, a warm and bright piece of nature cleverly delineated; and the splendid, homogeneous, and admirably grouped *Roses et Capucines* (62) of M. H. Fantin-Latour, a masterpiece of its kind.—The *Starlings Roosting* (73) of Mr. W. J. Laidlay, birds fluttering or lodging amid the reeds of a marsh, which swing in the wind, while behind them flying clouds obscure the moon, illustrates a capital idea. It is an excellent representation of a peculiar effect and light in nature, and is good throughout.—Mr. J. MacWhirter's *Home of the Trout* (76), a view of the rocky bed of a stream, is good, true, and bright in colour, and in lighting admirable, distinguished by the able management of the masses of light and colour, especially in the cliff-like face of the rock in sunlight on our right, and, although slightly there we like, decidedly pleasant to look at.—The *May* (81) of Mr. E. Waterlow, a group of red-roofed cottages, near a clump of flowering trees, is also worthy of praise. The light and colour are good and natural, but are slightly scattered.—The last work we have to mention in this gallery is the *Spring's Triumph* (96) of Mr. S. Pike, a moorland scene, with much bright gorse in bloom. It is a broad and well-composed work, but a painty sky mars all the rest.

In Gallery II., besides the works we mentioned a fortnight ago, are to be found the following figure pictures of various kinds. No. 110, *African Panthers*, by Mr. J. M. Swan, reminds us of a similar and very powerful French picture in a recent Salon containing animals at life size. Here the stealthy brutes have crept upon their bellies to the summit of a rock, whence, craning over, they see all the valley below them. The passionate expressiveness of

their attitudes is a good feature of the design; the silveriness of the colour at large is excellent art.—Although it possesses merits of its own, Mr. F. Dicksee's large picture of *The Crisis* (115) cannot be compared with the robust and masculine work of Mr. Fildes in the adjoining Gallery III. A sick lady lies in bed, propped on pillows, half veiled in the deftly arranged shadow of the curtains, and closely watched by her husband, whose commonplace figure and face could be dispensed with. The thinness and flatness of this work are made more conspicuous by the weakness of its coloration and the absence of solidity and tone. However, the lady's face and figure are good: touching enough, in fact, to redeem the feebleness of the rest.—The *Deaf Postillion* (116), driving on with his horses without hearing the cries of his passengers, who remain in the road with the body of the chaise, embodies one of the best-known strokes of George Cruikshank, which Mr. C. M. Hardie cannot have seen. It is neatly painted and bright.

*Love in Winter* (129) is one of a group of snow pictures with which Mr. Boughton, who appreciates the charms of white backgrounds, has favoured the public this year. It is not the best of them; yet the dainty air and pretty, sympathetic face of a maiden in a pink cloak, who walks in a wintry scene, are pleasing. The subject does not seem worth painting. Nothing more surprises students visiting a large exhibition like this than the evident want of ambition on the part of the artists contributing to represent any sort of idea. Least of all, in English collections especially, is it possible to find illustrations of technical problems (however trite, trivial, or simple they may be) of any kind. The majority of the painters do not evince knowledge of, much less belief in, the existence of art as a field of intellectual or emotional, practical or scientific exercises. This is very strange. It is not less strange than true that—although painting is essentially what may be called a technical art, demanding knowledge of many sorts, research, practice, and care—a very considerable body of the contributors to gatherings such as this do not know how to draw with truth and fidelity some of the simplest objects in nature, while a still greater proportion have little conception of the virtues of brush power or love for colour and tone. It is the abuse of the sense of the value of tone studies which has brought the so-called Impressionism upon us, most of whose professors follow their whim in order to shirk drawing, modelling, and the other severe and solid accomplishments of a good artist. That Impressionism has come into vogue at all in a country where Pre-Raphaelitism, its very antithesis, was born, is to be wondered at. It is refreshing to observe that, whatever may be their shortcomings in other respects, the authorities of the present exhibition have resolutely set their faces against this flimsy heresy.

A similar lack of aim on the part of Mr. Boughton is observable, but in a less degree, in his *Winter Nightfall in the Marshes* (152), where the pathos of the effect has been rendered without much sympathy, or greater power than veracity confers on pictures of all sorts and much inferior execution to that to which we owe the local colour of a frozen pond in front, a twilight sky, and well-graded atmosphere. Besides being deficient in imagination, this otherwise commendable work suffers technically because the definition of the forms lacks research, and the whole work is painty.—Mr. A. S. Cope's *Mrs. J. Prior, jun.* (134), is most cleverly and deftly painted in an academical way, but the yellow background is unpleasant.—Sir F. Leighton's *A. B. Freeman-Mitford, Esq.* (148), shows a skilful tact that few portraits in this exhibition possess. The refinement and reserve of this accomplished work make it compare favourably with the dashing portrait, cleverly conceived and designed, of *Mrs. Shaw* (171), by Mr.

Pettie, where green and black contrast with the flesh. It is hard to say why this painter gives jaundiced complexions to all his sitters, some of whom must be healthy, if not handsome. The drawing of the features (see the eyes) is weak, and devoid of research.—In the design and motives of the *Rivals* (172) Mr. H. Woods challenges comparison with MM. van Haanen and de Blaas; still brightness and dexterity of touch render the picture otherwise enjoyable. The black dress is cleverly treated, but surely we have had enough of these Venetian girls, their showy garments and thick legs.—The dogs of Mr. P. E. Stretton in *After the Hunt* (182) deserve to be praised for their designing and character.

We may now notice briefly the landscapes proper in this room. Unlike his work in Gallery I., Mr. MacWhirter's *Bolton Abbey and Woods* (102), the famous river, its ruins, and abundant foliage seen in autumn through air opalescent with light and mist, is noticeable for sentiment and harmony rather than for soundness of execution and draughtsmanship. In the latter respects it reverts to the artist's work of other days.—A *Wreck from the Spanish Armada* (114) is Mr. F. Walton's coast piece, a sandy shore in Kintyre, in the foreground of which he has placed the last remnant of one of those great ships that, after many troubles and narrow escapes, met their fate on the coast of Argyllshire. The carved and gilded poop, coloured ornaments, and shattered sides of the vessel compare strangely with the huge ramparts of the hills beyond and blue in the gloom of a cloud shadow, while great masses of vapour drive landwards from the sea and a white gleam gives a ghastly look to the flank of a distant barren hill. The pathos and grandeur of the design are manifest; and so are the deftness and facility of the painter, which seem to have betrayed him into a conventional manner and slightly mechanical touch.—The wildness and desolation of this scene are antipathetic to the sweetness and amenities of Mr. C. Collins's *Banks of the Mole* (122), a bright, neat little landscape à la Birket Foster, with cows between the water and a sunlit meadow.—*Reedy Mere and Sunlit Hills* (142) comes from Mr. A. East, and is an acceptable rendering of a fine subject. Its materials are a pond, grey woods flushed with rosy light, and bright hills, wild swans upon the wing, and water.—Mr. W. Belgrave's *Evening on North Farnbridge Marshes* (149), flat land in twilight, is very good and sober, and yet in a highly artistic and pathetic vein.—Miss M. Logsdail, whose brother makes no sign this year, contributes *A Canal Scene* (160), a capital picture of old walls, a porch, and dark water painted with force and homogeneity, yet disfigured by that blackness of the shadows which marred the lady's productions of last year.—*Wells-on-Sea: a Grey Evening* (181), by Mr. A. Brownson, is lugubrious but pathetic. It possesses several good technical points.—No landscape in this room surpasses Mr. H. W. B. Davis's *Skye Hills, from Applecross* (184), a large and effective, if somewhat heavily painted view of a stream at the foot of a hill, a wild, stony, and barren moor, and mountains resplendent in the sun. It is full of colour, brilliantly lighted, and commendable for its aerial effect. The shadows on the bodies of the deer that have come to drink at the stream suggest that they were painted indoors.

Gallery III. contains, as usual, a considerable proportion of the best pictures in the exhibition. Most of these we have criticized. First in order among the figure paintings not yet noticed hangs Mr. F. Goodall's whole-length, life-size portrait of *Mrs. C. Kettlewell* (188), posed statue-like in a Greek dress of rich bright saffron yellow, and with an antique coiffure. The attitude, contours, proportions, indicate the skilful use of the nude model on a large scale, but it would be well if the lower draperies showed the limbs within more effectually and emphatically. At



present these draperies are somewhat empty of form and substance. The face is satisfactory, though the carnations are rather opaque and defective in the under gold and greys. The background, a moonlit sea and hills, is good in itself, but does not harmonize with the light on the figure.—*Miss F. S. Pasley* (189), by Mr. H. Mann, is a portrait of a lady seated in a studio and wearing a marone mantle over a white dress; the design is good and fresh, the face animated.—*Mr. J. J. Shannon* has depicted with exceptional spirit *Sir F. Forbes-Adam* (191), a seated, whole-length, life-size figure. The face is capital. The cold blue carpet is dull.—*In H. A. Lamb, Esq.* (193), by Mr. Pettie, the flesh is coarse and the carnations jaundiced, but the painting of the scarlet coat is brilliant.—*Mr. Yeames* has painted *Mrs. J. Yeames* (212) well in greenish black on a green background. The face, though not cheerful, is capital.—*Mr. H. T. Wells's Rev. S. Smith* (218) is decidedly praiseworthy, for, although unpretending, it is sound and firm.—*Mr. H. G. Herkomer's H. Gilliat, Esq.* (224), is by no means his best work.

*Mr. Calderon's St. Elizabeth of Hungary's Great Act of Renunciation* (226) shows the queen kneeling quite naked before an altar on which she leans in self-abasement. Grim monks and ladies absorbed in passionate prayer are grouped behind the queen. The design is good, though far from being the painter's best. The naked figure does not move us to admiration of the self-sacrifice of the saint, and yet it cannot be called tame. The ecclesiastic standing behind provokes the like criticism. The subject is well enough dramatized by the picture, which lacks nothing more than a little fibre to be worthy of its accomplished execution.—*Sir J. Gilbert's illustration of Don Quixote* (225) shows the hero discoursing of chivalry to the company at the inn, is full of spirit, and attracts us by its variety and picturesque characters. The touch is rather loose, and the drawing wants firmness. In other respects it is worthy of the renowned illustrator of books and admirable painter.—*Grace* (231), a ruddy damsel in a costume of c. 1750, powder, a large black hat, and a bright cloak, is not *Sir John Millais's* masterpiece of the season. The handsome face and animated expression, the bright carnations and spirited pose, suffer—at present at least, and will do so until time gives them warmth—from the partial roughness of the surface and the whiteness of the lights on the face.—“*Hail, Mary!*” (236) is *Mrs. M. Stokes's* version of the Annunciation as a Flemish subject, painted with accomplishment and literally from modern Flemish models. The angel stands behind (!) the very Flemish Virgin. The respectability of the execution here makes the strange ideal of the artist stranger.—All the above possess more or less of fibre, research, movement, and virility. Nothing of the sort is to be detected in *Mr. E. Long's* nude pseudo-Egyptian girl, binding a lotus flower in her hair by way of dressing *Before the Festival* (249). The idea is odd and weak, but not weaker than the execution of the lean and slender figure, with nothing Oriental about it except a silver carcanet. An affectation of refinement is not supported by the feeble design, imperfect drawing, flatness and poverty of the forms throughout the figure, nor the empty contours of the torso and limbs.

*Mr. G. Clausen's Portrait Group* (255), a weakly designed group of children at table, has neither modelling, finish, nor drawing; the little boy is fatuity itself. Still the attempt at harmony of tone and colour is partially successful.—*Mr. Frith's* “*Sweetest Beggar that e'er asked for Alms*” (257) has some nice points of colour, but its sweetness, in the sense of beauty and suavity, is not discoverable.—*Mr. Oulless's Right Hon. J. Morley* (266) evinces much good brushwork and a firm touch, but the portrait seems to fail

by giving the sitter an expression of extreme narrowness and shallowness, not without some cunning and hardness, and an intensely self-satisfied look.—There is nothing firm or exhaustively studied in *Mr. M. Stone's* thoroughly characteristic *Passing Cloud* (276), painted in his peculiar mood, and with rather threadbare mannerisms that threaten to become hackneyed. It shows (need we say?) a lovers' tiff in a garden, with no great vigour of any kind.—Better than this, more brilliant, animated, and energetic, but hardly less mannered, is *Mr. Orchardson's An Enigma* (282), the meaning of which we do not profess to have mastered. The scene is an *Empire* room, where the furniture, carpets, ornaments, and what not have faded into a perfectly delightful harmony of colour and tone, not unsuited to the somewhat evanescent figures seated on a couch; she in a pale rose-yellow robe, he in a black coat, form telling elements in the coloration. *Mr. Orchardson's* felicitous touch is enviable, and would be more so if his work were not so flimsy.—We cannot admire *Mr. Pettie's* nondescript *Silvia* (283), her garish flesh, features imperfectly drawn and modelled, and with the roughest surface where, being of a woman's face, the whole ought to be of the smoothest and sweetest.

*Mr. Herkomer's Dean of Christchurch* (289), an admirable and animated likeness, is, though rather mannered, masculine and energetic. In these respects it is comparable with *Mr. Oulless's* more powerful and sounder work, the vigorous and brilliant *Duke of Sutherland* (294), seated at an escritoire, and the best portrait here, except *Sir John Millais's* “*Mrs. Chamberlain*.”—*Summer* (292), a decorative design in colours by *Mr. W. R. Stephens*, was a commission from the Academicians to one of their ablest students, and shows a fine design of recumbent damsels dressed in blue, and linked by rose garlands. Its style is graceful, a little wanting in strength, and of the kind in which *Mr. A. Moore* excels, but in another mood and guise.—Quite another kind of art is represented in *M. E. de Blaas's Admiration* (301), which comprises the usual Venetian figures, apparently less well painted than hitherto, but hanging too high for fair judgment.—*The Queen of Sheba's Visit to King Solomon* (305) is *Mr. Poynter's* reduced and much improved version of the noble picture exhibited in the Haymarket last year. The charming fan-bearers and the even more graceful queen are manifest improvements, while the background groups add expressiveness and picturesqueness to the whole.

The landscapes in Gallery III. begin with *Mr. W. Rattray's* “*When Winds are soft and Skies are fair*” (190), a summer sea with a low shore, which is bright and true, although the sky is spotty and the meadow in the foreground is a little crudely green.—*Mr. M. Corbet's Sunrise in the Severn Valley* (197) portrays with fine harmony and much power and taste dawn breaking in upon the grey twilight of the shadowy vale; its huge trees are rather awkwardly composed.—*The Clouds* (198) of *Mr. H. T. Wells* is more interesting than many of his portraits. A high and level down is clad in autumn russets and yellow blossoms. Clouds fill the lower sky with huge forms rising out of the earth's shadow and taking the roses of dawn. Beautiful sentiment and true feeling for nature prevail here. The composition is grand and simple, and it is truly welcome where it is only too scarce. Still the clouds want more research and modelling and the higher graces of fine draughtsmanship.

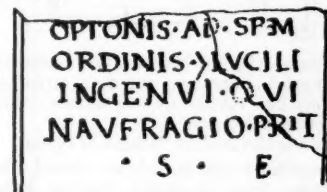
#### ROMAN REMAINS AT CHESTER.

The discoveries made last year in the North Wall of Chester were described in the *Athenæum* in December. Work was then stopped by the frost, but, since its resumption, important results have been obtained. The search will

now be carried on so long as subscriptions permit. The Chester Archaeological Society has taken up the matter vigorously, the Society of Antiquaries has made a grant in aid, and many scholars and archaeologists have contributed. But the work is more expensive than ordinary “digging,” the area which should be explored is large, and further help is most desirable.

The inscriptions now printed include all found up to the date of writing. I have examined them myself, and have also had the advantage of excellent squeezes supplied by the City Surveyor, who is in charge of the work. All but one are tombstones.

1. Red sandstone (the local stone), 33 in. broad, 38 in. high, with ornaments below. Well-cut letters.

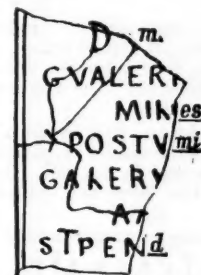


#### ornamenta

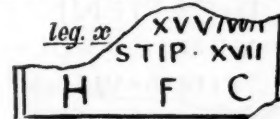
[Dis Manibus.....] OPT[?]ONIS AD SPem ORDINIS, CENTURIA VULCILI INGENUI, QUI NAUFRAGIO PERIT. S(itus) E(st).

The phrase *ad spem ordinis* occurs several times on inscriptions, denoting that the dead man had been eligible for or expecting his promotion. In this case he was cut short by shipwreck, perhaps in the estuary of the Dee.

2. Red sandstone, 29 in. × 18 in.; much broken.

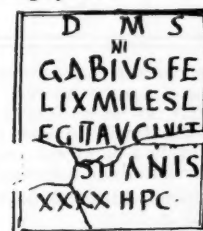


3. Red sandstone, 28 in. high, 34 in. wide.



The first line is much worn, and the end, possibly ANN(os), hardly legible. H.F.C. = *heres faciendum curavit*.

4. Red sandstone, 48 in. × 31 in.; letters about 3 in. long, roughly cut.

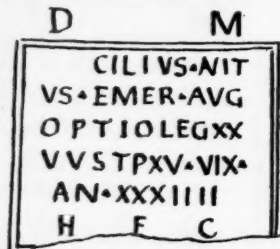


D(is) M(anibus) S(acrum) GABINUS FELIX MILES LEG(ionis) II AVG(ustae).....[?]VIX[SIT] AN(n)IS XXXX. H(eres) P(onendum) C(uravit).

I have not yet been able to make out with certainty the end of line 4. The second legion was stationed at Isca (Caerleon); this man must

have been passing through Chester northwards or southwards.

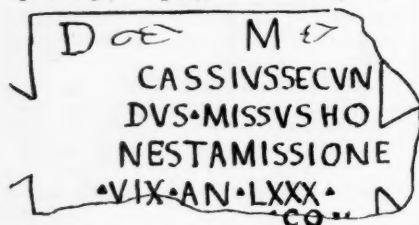
5. Red sandstone figure of an *optio* with staff and "tickets" (the latter as on the statue in the Guildhall Museum); the whole 50 in. high, below a panel 17 in. high × 22 in. wide, with 2 in. letters, well, but not deeply cut.



D(is) M(anibus) [?] C(a)e CILIVS AVITUS EMER(ita) AUG(usta), OPTIO LEG. XX. V. V. ST(i)P(endi-  
orum) XV, VIX(it) AN(nos) XXXIV. H(eres)  
F(aciendum) C(uravit).

Emerita is the modern Merida in Spain.

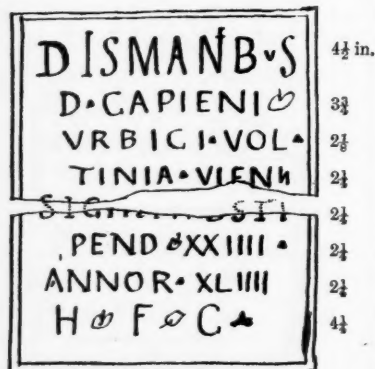
6. Cream-coloured sandstone (found about seven miles from Chester); well-cut letters, 1½ in. long (D M 2½ in.), in an ansated panel.



D(is) M(anibus) CASSIVS SECUNDUS MISSUS HONESTA  
MISSIONE. VIX(it) AN(nos) LXXX.....CO.....

The phrase *missus honesta missione* is, of course, very common. The last line is, I am afraid, irrecoverable.

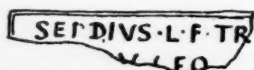
7. Red sandstone, 39 in. wide, about 60 in. high, broken in the middle; apparently chadded across for insertion in the wall. Good, deeply cut letters; the sizes are indicated in the margins.



DIS MANIBUS D. CAPIENI URBICI VOLTINIA (tribu)  
VIENN(a), SIG.....STIPEND(iorum) XXIV, AN-  
NOR(um) XLIV. H(eres) F(aciendum) C(uravit).

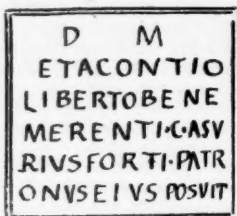
I do not think it will be ever possible to restore more of line 5, except conjecturally. The letters after SIG might be NIF LEG.

8. Red sandstone, 12 in. × 30 in. long, much worn; letters 2½ in. long.



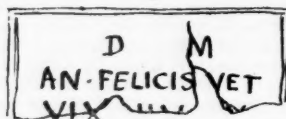
Possibly in line 1, TR[α(m)entina]; in line 2, eg. xx v. v. eques.

9. Red sandstone, panel 13 in. square, letters 1 in. high.



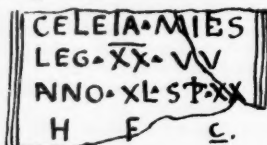
D(is) M(anibus) ETACONTIO LIBERTO BENE MERENTI  
C. ASURIUS FORTI(s) PATRONUS EIUS POSUIT.

10. Red sandstone, 30 in. × 50 in., much worn, figure above. Letters 2½ in.



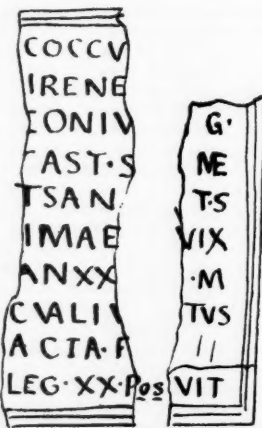
D(is) M(anibus) AN(tonii?) FELICIS VET(erani)  
VI(xit).....]

11. Red sandstone; completing the lower part of a fragment found in December.



.....CELEIA, MILES LEG(ionis) XX V. V. ANNO(rum)  
XL STIP(endiorum) XX. H(eres) F(aciendum)  
C(uravit).

12. Cream-coloured sandstone (like No. 6); three fragments apparently from a *cippus* 32 in. high and 24 in. broad and deep; very much worn. The stone appears to have been chadded into pieces. On the right-hand side is a smooth panel.



From lines 6 and 7 it would appear that little has been lost on the left-hand side. Possibly one might conjecture something like—.....Irene coniugi castissimæ et sanctissimæ: vixit annos..... menses.....C. Val. Iustus.....legionis xx posuit.

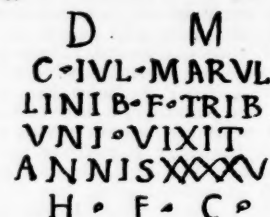
13. Red sandstone, 7 in. × 8 in. high; "centurial stone."



CENTURIA ATTI CELERIS

Probably from an early Roman wall of Chester.

14. Red sandstone; letters 2½ in. long in lines 2-5.



D(is) M(anibus) C. IUL(ii) MARULLINI B(ene)-  
F(iciarii) TRIBUNI: VIXIT ANNIS XXXV.  
H(eres) F(aciendum) C(uravit).

This inscription has been found subsequent to my visit to Chester, and I have seen only a squeeze of it, but the lettering appears to be plain and unmistakable. The stops seem to be small leaf-stops.

Besides these inscriptions, several sculptures have been found, partly sepulchral figures, partly, perhaps, from some building. The details of these would, however, have little meaning without drawings. F. HAVERFIELD.

#### NOTES FROM CAIRO.

MR. FLINDERS PETRIE has left Egypt for Greece, after concluding his excavations at Medûm. The hieratic *graffiti* he discovered there, which have been translated by Brugsch Pasha, definitely settle the question as to the date of the pyramid of Medûm, and show that it was built by Snefru of the third Egyptian dynasty.

The three members of the Archaeological Survey of Egypt who have been working this winter for the Egypt Exploration Fund in the tombs of Beni Hassan will remain there until the end of May. The cleansing of the walls of the tombs has revealed some most interesting scenes and hieratic inscriptions which throw light on the manners of Egypt before the age of the Hyksos.

M. Golénischeff, the Russian Egyptologist, has acquired a papyrus which completes the text in which a list is given of the various grades of ancient Egyptian society, arranged in order of precedence. The text has been translated and commented on by Brugsch and Maspero, and has thrown considerable light on life in ancient Egypt.

#### SALES.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 9th and 11th inst. the following, from the Kurtz Collection. Pictures: C. Springer, Le Marché et l'Ancien Hôtel de Ville de Brunswick, 131l. E. Verboeckhoven, Coast of Shetland, 383l. A. C. de Fleury, Village in the Snow, 110l. L. J. Pott, Mary, Queen of Scots, 115l. T. F. Dicksee, Miranda, 115l. J. B. Pyne, Venice, 157l. F. L. Bridell, Temple of Venus, 246l. H. Hardy, Barnaby Rudge, 157l. W. J. Muller, Lynmouth, Devon, 294l. H. Merle, Puzzled, 152l. G. D. Leslie, Summer, 378l. C. Stanfield, Against Wind and Tide, 420l. P. Graham, Driving Sheep, storm coming on, 152l. K. Halswelle, The Amateur Concert, 131l.; The Play Scene in 'Hamlet', 262l. R. Ansdell, The Shepherd's Revenge, 204l. F. Heilbuth, On the Seine, near Bougival, 472l. J. Holland, The Jesuit Church, Venice, 278l. E. W. Cooke, Off the Isle of Wight, 330l. W. P. Frith, Nell Gwynne, 215l. P. H. Calderon, The Orphans, 262l. F. Goodall, The Swing, 236l. B. W. Leader, A Welsh Stream, 178l.; Summer in North Wales, 336l.; A Fine Day in Autumn, North Wales, 183l. P. Delaroche, Execution of Lady Jane Grey, 630l.; The Earl of Strafford on his Way to Execution, 735l. D. Roberts, St. Mark's, Venice, 315l.; St. Mark's Place, Venice, 262l.; Milan Cathedral, 609l. Sir J. E. Millais, The Martyr of the Solway, A.D. 1680, 472l. J. Linnell, View in Surrey, 330l. T. Faed, From Dawn till Sunset, 1,785l. Draw-



ngs: R. Giannetti, *Their First Meeting*, 110*l.*; Weaving Garlands, 210*l.* F. Powell, Ben Nevis, 79*l.* S. Read, *The High Altar*, Toledo Cathedral, 60*l.* J. B. Pyne, *Lago Maggiore*, 50*l.* F. Heilbuth, *Playmates*, banks of the Thames, 63*l.* T. S. Cooper, *A Wintery Landscape*, with sheep, 105*l.* F. W. Topham, *The Holy Well*, 189*l.* Sir J. Gilbert, *The Retreat*, 79*l.*; *The Standard-Bearer*, 74*l.* F. Tayler, *Huntsman of the Imperial Hunt*, 57*l.* T. M. Richardson, *An Italian Lake Scene*, 89*l.*; *Kilchurn Castle*, Loch Awe, 183*l.* B. Foster, *Cottages*, 52*l.*; *The Meet*, 535*l.*; *Rottingdean*, 69*l.*; *Anne Hathaway's Cottage*, Stratford-on-Avon, 241*l.* E. Duncan, *The Haunt of the Wildfowl*, 136*l.* L. Haghe, *The Market Cross*, 53*l.* G. Cattermole, *Macbeth giving Instructions to the Murderers*, 52*l.* C. Haag, *Baalbec*, 63*l.*; *Crypt of the Temple at Jerusalem*, 157*l.* J. D. Harding, *The Grand Canal, Venice*, 156*l.* W. H. Nesfield, *The Falls of the Tummel*, 157*l.*; *The Ture Fall*, Killarney, 147*l.* W. L. Leitch, *An Italian Landscape*, 120*l.* C. Fielding, *Off Portsmouth*, 168*l.*; *A Frigate in a Squall*, 63*l.* D. Roberts, *Cathedral at Brussels*, 68*l.*; *Burgos*, 103*l.*; *Grand Staircase, Burgos*, 157*l.* S. Prout, *A Cathedral Exterior*, 126*l.*; *Piazza San Marco, Venice*, 283*l.*; *The Doge's Palace, Venice*, 320*l.* D. Cox, *Windmere during a Regatta*, 136*l.*; *Gossips on the Bridge*, 173*l.* C. Stanfield, *Back of Old Leith Pier*, 52*l.*; *Hastings Beach*, and *Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover*, 131*l.* J. M. W. Turner, *Castle of Chillon*, 147*l.*; *Magdalen College and Bridge*, 68*l.*; *Abbotsford*, 157*l.*; *Hastings*, 178*l.*; *Richmond*, 173*l.*; *East and West Looe*, 315*l.*; *Florence*, 157*l.*; *Rivaux Abbey*, 735*l.*; *Pass of the St. Gothard*, 525*l.*

Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge sold the following Roman Aurei last week: Julius Cæsar and Augustus, *obv.* laureate head of Julius, *rev.* bare head of Augustus, 19*l.* 5*s.* M. Antonius and Octavia, *obv.* bare head of Antonius to right, *rev.* head of Octavia, 40*l.* Trajanus and Trajanus senior, *obv.* laureated bust to right, *rev.* bare-headed bust of Trajanus *pater* to right, 19*l.* 5*s.* Sabina, *obv.* bust to right, *rev.* the Empress seated on the back of an eagle, 10*l.* Commodus, *obv.* laureate draped bust to right, *rev.* pile of captured arms and armour, 12*l.* 15*s.* Commodus, *obv.* laureate draped bust to right, *rev.* group of four soldiers, 13*l.* 10*s.* Crispina, *obv.* bust to right, *rev.* Venus Victrix seated, 15*l.* Pertinax, *obv.* laureate head to right, *rev.* Letitia to left, 15*l.* 15*s.* Didius Julianus, *obv.* laureate head to right, *rev.* Fortuna to left, 31*l.* Plautilla, *obv.* bust to right, *rev.* Concordia seated to left, 23*l.* 10*s.* Otacilia, *obv.* diademed draped bust to right, *rev.* Modesty seated to left, 33*l.* Herennia Etruscilla, *obv.* bust to right, *rev.* Pudicitia seated to left, 11*l.* Salonina (Quinarius), *obv.* diademed bust to right, *rev.* Venus standing to left, with small figure of Cupid at her feet, 21*l.* 15*s.* Carinus, *obv.* laureate draped bust to right, *rev.* Hercules, 15*l.* Magnia Urbica, *obv.* diademed bust to right, *rev.* Pudicitia seated to left, 21*l.* 5*s.* Diocletian, *obv.* laureate head to right, *rev.* Diocletian and Maximian seated to left, crowned by Victory, 12*l.* Licinius I., *obv.* draped bust facing, *rev.* Jupiter, holding Victory and sceptre, seated upon a cippus, 27*l.* 10*s.* Romulus Augustus (Solidus), 16*l.* 15*s.* Ariadne (Triens), *obv.* diademed bust to right, *rev.* cross within a diadem, comet in exergue, 23*l.*

The same auctioneers sold the following coins from the collection of the late T. W. U. Robinson, of Hardwick Hall: Scættæ, various types in five lots, realized respectively 27*l.*, 16*l.* 5*s.*, 14*l.* 5*s.*, 11*l.* 10*s.*, and 20*l.* Ecgrid, *obv.* small cross in centre, *rev.* cross with rays, 16*l.* 5*s.* Anlaf, Penny, *obv.* raven displayed with head to left, *rev.* small cross *pattée*, 14*l.* 10*s.* Henry, Earl of Northumberland, Penny, *obv.* crowned bust to right, with sceptre, *rev.* cross-crosslet extending to inner circle, with cross *pattée* and crescent in each angle, 12*l.* 12*s.*; another with very slight

difference, 13*l.* 10*s.* Eustace, Penny, *obv.* lion to right, *rev.* double floriated cross and ornaments in place of legend, 14*l.*

At the sale in Brussels of the pictures of the late Vicomte de Buisseret the following examples obtained more than 10,000 fr. each: A. Cuyp, *Le Prince d'Orange au Siège de Breda*, 11,000 fr. F. Hals, *Le Joyeux Buveur*, 23,500 fr. K. du Jardin, *Bergeret son Troupeau*, 24,500 fr. J. Ruysdael, *La Cascade*, 13,000 fr. D. Teniers II., *Intérieur*, 11,100 fr.; P. Wouwerman, *Scène d'Hiver*, 11,100 fr. Van der Heyden's *Place en Hollande* fetched 7,000 fr.; a *Van de Velde*, 7,100 fr.; A. Van Ostade's *La Tabagie*, 7,100 fr.; and J. Ruysdael's *Le Torrent*, 9,000 fr.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

MR. HOLMAN HUNT'S long-delayed and long-talked-of picture, 'May Day, Magdalen Tower,' is now to be seen in Old Bond Street, and proves itself intensely brilliant, strong, and pure in its lighting and coloration; energetic, spirited, and original in design and composition. The expressions of the numerous faces are extraordinarily lifelike and animated. Not a few of them are beautiful and spiritual to the highest degree, but many are quaint, awkward, and even uncouth, as well as ungainly and most unnecessarily ungraceful. Again, while the attitudes of several of the figures could not be truer or better, yet the artist seems to have gone out of his way to irritate the observer by the stiff and clumsy pose of others. In writing thus we may be said to epitomize criticism on the genius, learning, eccentricities, laboriousness, amazing vigour, and unflinching fidelity to nature of Mr. Holman Hunt. A few of the boys' faces and expressions are as spiritual and as intensely beautiful as so many Ghirlandaios, which not a few of them closely resemble, or Rossellis; others remind us of the lovely naturalness of Botticelli, and are in no respect inferior to any of these early examples and noble ideals. On the other hand, some of the older heads are ugly and grotesque, while one or two are simply ridiculous. Nevertheless, nothing more splendid than the effect of dawn on the surpliced figures of choristers saluting with psalms the rising of the May Day sun while they are gathered on the leads of Magdalen College Tower is known to us. The sky is glorious, and the truth of the vivid effect cannot be challenged. There are points of colour in the picture which cannot be admired too much. On the whole, the merits of this extraordinary example outweigh immeasurably its eccentricities, which, extreme as they are, no one can venture to call absurdities or weaknesses. The drawing of several of the faces is hardly what we could wish, and some of the proportions of the figures and heads are not beyond challenge. Otherwise this work is a masterpiece, and, with all its shortcomings, an honour to our time.

In Louisa, Marchioness of Waterford, who died, aged seventy-three, on the 12th inst., at Ford Castle, Northumberland, we have lost a most accomplished and sympathetic amateur painter, who designed and executed some pictures at Ford Castle, and produced a certain number of book illustrations of considerable merit and originality, and distinctly marked with love of brilliant colour. She was the second daughter of Charles, Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

The pictures belonging to the late Mr. David Price, of Queen Anne Street, to which we lately referred, will not be sold till about May or June next year. Meanwhile visitors will, it is understood, be admitted, under certain restrictions, as hitherto to see these works. The late owner most liberally gave access to nearly all who applied to him for the purpose.

THE Council of the Royal Academy has

bought with the Chantry Fund Mr. Calderon's 'St. Elizabeth of Hungary's Great Act of Renunciation,' now No. 226 at Burlington House, for 1,260*l.*; Mr. H. Dixon's 'Lions,' No. 1224, for 100*l.*; and Mr. H. Bates's statue of 'Pandora,' which was No. 2117 at last year's exhibition, the price being 1,000*l.*

THE Duke of Wellington has consented to place his Silchester collection of Roman antiquities on loan in the Reading Museum.

MR. W. CAVE THOMAS has invited inspection of his pictures in Christ Church, Marylebone, to which we have already referred.

MR. A. T. BOLTON is preparing to issue several plates (reduced to half full size) from tracings of original rubbings, made in Italy, of the best examples of old mosaic pavements, hoping to give in a uniform manner the varied styles of the old work, which are not apparent in mere key-plans of the designs, where the cubes are filled in at random. Two full-size plates will, it is hoped, throw further light on this subject. The examples are furnished with key-plans of the whole design, and there is also a series of extra designs from the museums of Venice and Palermo and from the Baths of Caracalla at Rome, giving in all twenty-six designs of the mosaic work of several periods, and all to a uniform scale for purposes of comparison. Two of the plates are Venetian mediæval examples. One is a scroll from St. Mark's, the other being a peacock from Murano in brilliant colour; and this latter plate, with another of a centre-piece in four colours from Pompeii, will be coloured by hand. Mr. Batsford will publish the volume.

IN a recent number of *Artistic Japan* Mr. M. B. Huish, who has considerable experience of the cost, perils, and successes of collecting examples, has given a useful paper, with cuts, of 'Advice to Collectors,' which tyros ought to be thankful for.

THERE is to be no Arts and Crafts Exhibition next autumn, the society thinking it best to rest for a while and hold an exhibition in 1892.

THE artists whose works have been rejected by the respective committees of the Salons of the Champs Élysées and the Champ de Mar intend, it is said, to hold a *Salon des Refusés* in the galleries of the first story of the Palais des Arts Libéraux; the day of the *vernissage* of this interesting collection is spoken of as the 20th inst.

ON the 30th of April, the day of the *vernissage* of the Salon, the number of visitors who paid ten francs each for admission was 2,018, probably the smallest on record; on the 1st inst., the opening day, only 1,240 paid five francs each. A French contemporary adds: "Résultat de la manifestation du 1<sup>er</sup> Mai." On the former occasion a sculptor, M. G. Dubois, displeased with the place awarded to his contribution, broke it. The officials "made haste to remove the pieces, and did not mention the circumstance to anybody."

IT appears that some interesting works of art had a narrow escape when a charge of dynamite was exploded the other day at the Hôtel Trevisé, Rue de Berri, Paris. Among the paintings in the *salon* of that building were two by Nattier, one of which represented 'La Prudence,' being a likeness of the Duchesse de Lauraguais, the other 'La Force,' a portrait of the Duchesse de Châteauroux. In the ceiling the Duchesse du Maine is represented doubly as Flora and Pomona.

THE death is announced in Paris of M. Lafolloye, the distinguished architect. He obtained medals in 1868, 1870, and 1872, the Legion of Honour in 1876, and a First-Class Medal at the Exhibition of 1878.

ACCORDING to reports officially presented to the Pope, the cost of making good the damage caused to the interior of the Vatican by the recent explosion of powder at Rome, without

regard to the works of art affected by the same catastrophe, will be about 500,000 fr., besides 300,000 fr. for St. Peter's, 500,000 fr. for St. Paul's, and an equal sum for other churches in the city.

THE French journals report that M. Jan van Beers sent to the exhibition at Barcelona four pictures, which the jury found objectionable to "la pudeur." After a vigorous discussion as to whether they should be accepted or rejected, it was decided that they should be put in a room by themselves, to which no one should be admitted who was under thirty years of age!

It is rather hard that when the Greeks of our time desire to erect a monumental portrait of Byron in their country, they should employ a French sculptor for the purpose, even although that artist is, or rather was, the admirable M. Chapu, lately deceased. It is reported that the statue produced by this fine master is nearly finished, and will soon be completed by one of his pupils.

On Mount Ida, in Crete, some peasants have found fragments of bronze votive shields, lamps, and archaic *figurini*, similar to those discovered at the shrine of Zeus a few years ago. It would appear that there are other grottoes in the mountain, now being searched in a disorderly fashion by the shepherds and peasants, which also contain votive offerings. Other unauthorized diggings are now going on at Arvi, identified by Pashley as the site of the temple of Jupiter Arbius, where, according to Spratt, was found "the elaborately sculptured sarcophagus presented by Admiral Sir P. Malcolm to the Cambridge Museum, and figured in the first volume of Pashley's work."

PROF. ORSI has just published his report on the neolithic station of Sentinello. This prehistoric village, near Syracuse, contained a group of dwellings built upon a natural terrace of *tuffo*, about five mètres above the level of the sea, all of which are now destroyed. The village was girded by natural trenches in the rocks, which served for drainage. Amongst the objects found are some of obsidian, flint knives, axes in basalt, carved bones, and fragments of large earthenware vessels imperfectly baked at an open fire, the oven not then being known. The vases are decorated in geometric style, before baking, with a hard stick, or even with the human nails; some, however, showing a more advanced period when blocks and puncturing were in use. The handles are mostly circular, strong, and broad. The rude body of an animal (fragmentary)—of which the head (now wanting) was fixed separately by means of a wooden stick—was found amongst the *débris*. Another rude terra-cotta is of a horned animal; and a third is a human body now without head or arms, the latter made separately.

An important ancient Greek inscription has been found in the Peloponnese (Argolis), in archaic letters of peculiar shape, with dialectic forms analogous to some forms of Cretan archaic dialect.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—'Don Giovanni.'  
ALBERT HALL.—Mr. Sims Reeves's Farewell Concert.  
PRINCES' HALL.—The Bach Choir.

IN the best period of Mr. Mapleson's management at Her Majesty's Theatre performances of 'Don Giovanni' were sometimes given with what was termed a combination cast, the three female parts being taken by artists of the first grade. It cannot be said that they were so filled at Covent Garden on Thursday last week, but a more efficient *ensemble* could scarcely be desired, and the general performance, under Sig-

nor Bevignani's direction, was remarkably smooth. Madame Tavary's Donna Anna, if not a great, is a perfectly artistic conception, Madame Rolla remains a careful and efficient Elvira, and Miss Zélie de Lussan has every necessary qualification for the rôle of Zerlina. A more polished impersonation of the Don than that of M. Maurel has not been witnessed of recent years, and the character is one in which the strongly pronounced individuality of this artist has free scope. M. Isnardon sang the music of Leporello well, and refrained from the buffoonery in which some performers indulge in this part. M. Montariol would deserve unqualified praise as Ottavio if he had not altered the text in "Il mio tesoro"; but it seems hopeless to expect a tenor to sing this air as Mozart wrote it.

At length the long career of Mr. Sims Reeves as a vocalist has come to a close. In every sense it has been remarkable, but in regard to length it is probably unique. We have no space to deal with it here in detail, nor is it necessary as no public performer has been a more familiar figure to all classes of music-lovers than Mr. Reeves during the past fifty years. How he has managed to preserve even a portion of his vocal powers to the present time is sufficiently clear. His method was perfect, and proper voice production entails little or no tax upon the vocal organs, decay only setting in with advancing age; and, further, though greatly to the disappointment of the public, and at serious loss to himself, Mr. Reeves always declined to sing except when in perfect health. The function on Monday at the Albert Hall was, on the whole, worthy of its object, that of enabling Mr. Reeves to take a formal farewell of the public; but, of course, with such a performance criticism has little to do. Mr. Reeves sang Handel's "Total eclipse," "Come into the garden, Maud," and "The Bay of Biscay," besides taking part in the duet "Ah! morir," from 'Ernani,' and at times displayed surprising vocal strength. Some additional interest was given to the occasion by the reappearance of Madame Christine Nilsson nearly three years after her retirement from the profession. Her voice seemed in much better order than at that time, and to have regained nearly all its well-remembered charm. She was heard at her best in Schubert's 'Erl King' and the 'Serenade.' Mrs. W. B. Eaton, a pupil of Mr. Sims Reeves, displayed a powerful and well-trained soprano voice in Mendelssohn's "Hear ye, Israel." Mlle. Janotha played Mendelssohn's Concerto in G minor with her usual brilliancy; Madame Nordica, Miss Alice Gomez, Mr. Barrington Foote, and Mr. Percy Sharman, violinist, took part in the concert; and a small orchestra was conducted by Mr. Manns. It is understood that Mr. Reeves will for the future devote the whole of his time to teaching, and he is not likely to lack pupils.

An interesting and agreeable concert, consisting mainly of unaccompanied part-music, was given by the Bach Choir at the Princes' Hall on Tuesday afternoon. Though the programme was brief it covered a wide field, ranging from Palestrina to Brahms. Of the Italian composer was given a motet 'Adoramus Te,' while the German master was represented by his three eight-part motets 'Fest und Gedenksprüche,' Op. 109,

which were only published last year. These must be placed among Brahms's most successful efforts in the *alla capella* style. While clearly reflecting the sixteenth century manner, a few modern touches have been introduced with felicitous effect, and it need scarcely be said that the part-writing is masterly in the extreme. To many, however, the selection of English madrigals was doubtless the most agreeable feature of the concert. These comprised Wilbye's "Draw on, sweet night," and "Flora gave me fairest flowers," Ward's "Die not, fond man," and Morley's ballet, "You that went to my pipe's sound." It is not to the credit of London as a musical centre that no society of any magnitude exists primarily for the performance of the treasures of the madrigalian era. It is necessary to travel as far as Bristol in order to hear these gems of national art interpreted to perfection. The Bach Choir sang well throughout the concert, but the *nuances* might have been better observed, and the quality of tone was a little rough. By way of relief, Miss Adeline de Lara played Beethoven's Thirty-two Variations in C minor, Schumann's Romance in F sharp, and Brahms's effective Scherzo in E flat minor, Op. 4, her execution being extremely neat and her manner artistic, though perhaps a trifle cold. Prof. Villiers Stanford conducted the concert.

George Alexander Macfarren: his Life, Works, and Influence. By Henry C. Banister. (Bell & Sons.)—As an example of dogged and untiring perseverance in the face of difficulty the career of the late Sir George Macfarren offers an invaluable lesson to young musicians, and no one was better qualified to write his life than Mr. Banister, with whom he was associated for nearly half a century. The following quotation from the preface clearly indicates the nature of the man: "In his earlier days he fell into one of the Hampstead ponds; finding himself in the water he struck out like a dog, learned to swim, and saved himself." That was his way of attacking difficulties all through life, enjoined upon others, and exemplified by himself. He would say, "the difficulty conquered, the acquisition of power abides." A chapter is rightly devoted to Macfarren's theoretical views and writings, with special reference to the Day theory. Mr. Banister gives a neat summary of the subject, but wisely refrains from discussion. He admits that there is an air of finality about Macfarren's writing which may be characterized as dogmatic, but reminds us that the author had thoroughly grasped his subject and had earned the right to speak with a certain measure of authority. That will not be disputed even by those who, while recognizing the merits of the Day theory, especially as modified by Macfarren and later by Mr. Prout, decline to accept in its fulness the scientific basis on which it purports to be constructed. The description given of the attempt to draw Mendelssohn into a discussion on the Day system is amusing, for the composer of 'Elijah' hated questions of musical theory and abruptly turned the conversation. By the light of experience it is not a little curious to read the eulogistic criticisms of works by Macfarren which are now almost forgotten. His operas 'Don Quixote' and 'Charles II.' were described as masterpieces worthy to endure for all time, and 'Robin Hood' was pronounced to be "the greatest work that has been produced for the English musical stage since the days of Purcell." It will be remembered that when the oratorio 'St. John the Baptist' was produced, Macfarren was accused of plagiarizing 'Lohengrin' in the chorus "This is my beloved Son." It seems that he denied



the possibility of such plagiarism as his oratorio was completed in 1872, and 'Lohengrin' was not produced in London until three years later. But he appears to have forgotten that the prelude, in which the passage occurs which he was accused of borrowing, was played at the Philharmonic Concerts, notably in 1869, the first season, if we remember rightly, in which he contributed the analytical notices. The similarity is too great to have been merely accidental, especially when it is borne in mind that in one instance the music describes the descent of the Holy Grail, and in the other the descent of the Holy Ghost. The matter is not really important, for examples of unconscious influence in musical composition might be multiplied indefinitely. It should be mentioned to Mr. Banister's credit that he consistently avoids anything like hero worship, though rightly displaying high admiration and respect for the subject of his memoir. With reference to the Day theories, he says that Macfarren scarcely remembered that although truth is single, truth is also many-sided; and as regards the eventual estimation in which the deceased musician will be held as a composer, he carefully refrains from any prediction. In brief, the book is a simple, earnest, and wholly suitable tribute to one of the ablest and most conscientious musicians England has ever produced.

### Musical Gossip.

PIANOFORTE recitals are now so numerous that they are beginning to clash with one another. Thus on Monday afternoon that of Mr. Leonard Borwick coincided with one by Madame Burmeister-Petersen. The former, given in St. James's Hall, was noteworthy for a very fine performance of Schumann's Sonata in G minor, Op. 22. Beethoven's Variations in E flat, Op. 35, and Liszt's immensely difficult 'Don Juan' Fantasia were other features of the programme.

MADAME PETERSEN's scheme at the Princes' Hall included Beethoven's Sonata in A flat, with the Funeral March, Tausig's transcription of Bach's Organ Toccata and Fugue in D minor, Chopin's Ballade in G minor, and lesser items by modern composers.

MISS ROSALIND JOHNSON, aged ten, who appeared at St. James's Hall as a "prodigy" pianist on Thursday last week, is unquestionably a clever little girl or she could not have mastered even the mechanical difficulties of such works as Beethoven's 'Moonlight' Sonata, and Chopin's Scherzo in E minor. But the performance was parrot-like, and her teacher, Mr. J. F. Barnett, should forbid the child to appear any more in public until her mental as well as her physical powers have had time to develop. Of Mr. Barnett's new sonata for piano and violin, which was placed at the end of the programme, we must speak on another occasion. Miss Kate Flinn and Herr Gompertz took part in the concert.

THERE is little to be said concerning the concert of Señor Albeniz at St. James's Hall on the following afternoon. With the assistance of Herr Kruse and Mr. W. H. Squire a performance was given of Mendelssohn's Trio in D minor, the *scherzo* being omitted ostensibly on account of the length of the programme. Considering the shortness of the movement, however, the proceeding could not be justified. The Spanish pianist gave a remarkably refined if not very powerful rendering of Chopin's Sonata in A flat minor, and Miss Robertson and Signor Foli took part in the programme.

MR. E. H. THORNE's pianoforte recital on Saturday afternoon at the Princes' Hall consisted mainly of concerted works, including Mozart's rarely heard Sonata in D for two pianofortes; a bright and unlaboured Sonata in F for piano and violin, by Mr. Thorne; and

another Sonata in E, for the same combination of instruments, by Mr. Algernon Ashton. Mr. Thorne's solos consisted only of minor pieces by Liszt, Sterndale Bennett, Dr. Mackenzie, and Signor Sgambati. The concert-giver was assisted by Miss Beatrice Thorne, Mr. Hubert Hunt, Mr. C. Ewart Gravely, and Mr. Charles J. Lee.

SIGNOR DENZA's concert on Saturday evening in the Princes' Hall doubtless gave satisfaction to the admirers of drawing-room ballads, as the programme consisted mainly of these ditties, including several new examples by the concert-giver. Neither the programme nor its interpretation calls for serious criticism.

MESSRS. NOVELLO, EWER & Co. will shortly publish, in their series of "Music Primers," an important work on 'The Art of training Choir Boys,' by Dr. G. C. Martin and Dr. W. A. Barrett, of St. Paul's Cathedral. The work will contain directions to choirmasters and organists as to the formation of a choir, the method of selecting, arranging, and training boys' voices, and a number of valuable exercises for daily use.

THE remarkable playing of some of Bach's unaccompanied violin movements by M. Ysayé at his recital on Tuesday afternoon confirmed him as a performer of very great powers. It was not merely a coldly correct reproduction of the notes; the most striking features were the magnificent tone, the enormously powerful bowing, and the expressiveness infused into the music. We have yet to learn whether M. Ysayé will prove successful as a quartet leader, but his efforts in that position at the Popular Concerts next season cannot fail to be extremely interesting. Other items at his recital were Raff's rather tedious and laboured Sonata in E minor for piano and violin, Op. 73, and Beethoven's in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2, in both of which Herr Schönberger gave valuable assistance.

MESSRS. PATERSON & SONS, of Edinburgh, announce a further series of six orchestral concerts next season under the direction of Mr. Manns. The band is to be increased to eighty performers, and it is to be hoped that local amateurs will give substantial support to such a spirited undertaking.

IN addition to the novelties already announced for the Selection Day at the approaching Handel Festival, the programme will include a "Gloria" for double chorus and double orchestra composed in 1707, when Handel was in Rome. The original MS. belonged to Mr. Kerslake, of Bristol, and was burnt at a fire in 1860. The copy to be used at the Crystal Palace comes from the Colonna Library in Rome, and is now in the possession of Mr. W. H. Cummings. We also note in the Selection programme the magnificent double chorus "Immortal Lord" from 'Deborah,' which has not been performed for many years.

AT his second concert on Wednesday afternoon at St. James's Hall Herr Waldemar Meyer gave an excellent rendering of Brahms's Violin Concerto in D, playing with refinement and correct intonation a work which abounds in difficulties for the solo instrument. Beethoven's 'Egmont' Overture, three movements of a violin suite by Franz Ries, and the *finale* of Mr. C. E. Stephens's Symphony in C minor (conducted by the composer) were included in the programme, the rest of the concert being conducted by Mr. Henschel. Mrs. Moore-Lawson, a soprano vocalist, made a highly favourable impression in songs by Mozart, Ries, and Victor Herbert.

FRAULEIN LUDOVICA HOFBAUER, a niece of Beethoven, has just died at Baden, near Vienna. Though only seven years old when the composer died in 1827, she preserved a vivid recollection of him. Dr. Breuning, of Vienna, now in his eightieth year, is almost the last person of note

in the Austrian capital who was acquainted with Beethoven.

THE piece played by the composer Herr F. A. Dreszler to the late Count von Moltke immediately before the latter's decease has just been published at Berlin under the appropriate title of 'Letzte Melodie.'

### CONCERTS, &c., NEXT WEEK.

- MON. Royal Italian Opera, 8, 'Carmen.'
- TUES. Mr. Charles Burleigh's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Mr. O'Donovan's Concert, 5, Holborn Town Hall.
- Kensington School of Music Concert, 5.
- Royal Italian Opera, 8.30, 'Manon.'
- WED. Herr Waldemar Meyer's Violin Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Miss H. Kruger Veltusen's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Miss Emilie Lewis's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
- Musical Guild Chamber Concert, 8, Kensington Town Hall.
- THURS. Royal Italian Opera, 8, 'Les Huguenots.'
- Mr. Leonard Borwick's Pianoforte Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Mr. Lawrence Kellie's Vocal Recital, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Mrs. Clara Wright's Concert, 3.30, No. 105, Piccadilly.
- Mr. Gabriel Thorpe's Concert, 8, Steinway Hall.
- Señor Albeniz's Concert, 8.15, St. James's Hall.
- Royal Italian Opera.
- FRI. Herr Carl Fuchs's Violoncello Recital, 3, Princes' Hall.
- Miss Mabel Senior's Concert, 3, Steinway Hall.
- Kensington Orchestral and Choral Society, Parry's 'St. Cecilia,' Massenet's 'Narcissus,' &c., 8, Kensington Town Hall.
- Royal Italian Opera.
- SAT. Miss Rose Lynton's Violin Recital, 3, Princes' Hall.
- Mrs. Hinck's Benefit Concert, 3, Dudley House.
- Mr. Grossmith's Recital, 3, St. James's Hall.
- Mr. Gustave Garcia's Opera Class, 'Mignon,' &c., 8, Royalty Theatre.
- Royal Amateur Orchestral Society's Concert, 9, Princes' Hall.
- Royal Italian Opera.

\*. The opera arrangements are, of course, subject to alteration.

### DRAMA

#### THE WEEK.

COURT.—'The Late Lamented,' a Farce in Three Acts from the French of M. Bisson. By Fred Horner.

TERRY'S.—Afternoon Performance: 'The Lady from the Sea,' Drama in Four Acts. Translated by Eleanor Marx Aveling.

LYCEUM.—Revival of 'The Corsican Brothers' and 'Nance Oldfield.'

THE customary difficulty of the English adapter of French farce awaited Mr. Horner in undertaking a rendering of 'Feu Toupinel,' by M. Bisson. In the original, produced at the Vaudeville in the February of last year, *feu* Toupinel had divided his time between a wife in Paris and a mistress in Toulouse. Such arrangements, the dramatist knows, do not exist in England. Mr. Horner accordingly makes Mr. Nicholson while in Cyprus, upon a false report of the death of his wife, marry a woman who has nursed him through a severe illness. Having thus become, with no evil intent, a bigamist, Nicholson in a philosophical spirit makes the most of the situation. No children, apparently, have attended either *liaison*, and he has lived six months of the year a worthy and respected citizen in London, and the remaining six a gay dog at Cyprus. After his death Fate brings the two widows, both remarried and happily unconscious of the other's past, into the same flat. An intimacy springs up; friends who have known both in earlier days turn up; the "carrying-on" of the "fast" Mrs. Nicholson become imputed to the rightful bearer of the name, and bring about some scenes of whimsical jealousy and equivocal. The result is a piece of the well-known type, extravagant, inconceivable, and amusing. Mr. Arthur Cecil, as a husband whose disposition, lamblike at bottom, is roused to indignant assertion, and Mrs. Wood, as a lady blameless in all respects who finds herself charged with moral turpitude, are both seen at their best. Mr. Standing, who is experienced in this class of work, carries off some situations which transcend the bounds of legitimate farce; and Mr. Gilbert Farquhar and Miss Rosina Filippi assign individuality to rather colourless characters.

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